Phlegopsis barringeri De Schauensee

THE BIRDS OF THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA

(ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA)

BY

RODOLPHE MEYER DE SCHAUENSEE

(*Continued from page 1112*)

Since 1948 when the first part of *The Birds of the Republic of Colombia* was published new collections have been made in that country with the result that a certain amount of distributional data have come to hand and a considerable number of forms have been taken which previously had not been recorded from Colombia.

Collections for the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia came from the following localities:

La Guayacana; western Nariño. (K. von Sneidern Coll.) Received at the Academy January 1949.

Umbría and Rumiyaco; Putumayo. (K. von Sneidern Coll.) Received January 1949.

Quimarí, Tierra Alta, Murucucú; Bolívar. (K. von Sneidern Coll.) Received January 1950.

Sandoná, Ancuya, Yananchá, La Chorrera, Puerres, Chorreado, Guanderal, Páramo de Guamués; central Nariño. (Mena Bros. Coll.) Received February 1951.

Río San Miguel, Río Churuyaco, Cerro Pax; southeastern Nariño. (Mena Bros. Coll.) Received February 1951.

Río San Miguel, Río Churuyaco; southeastern Nariño. (Mena Bros. Coll.) Received September 1951.

Much of the additional material found in this addenda is based on the collections enumerated above.

I am indebted to Brother Nicéforo-María, who has sent me several boxes of birds for identification which contained a certain number of forms new to Colombia. Most of these came from Norte de Santander near the Venezuelan border.

A joint expedition to the Macarena Mountains was undertaken in 1949-50 by the British Museum and the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales of Bogotá. The object was mainly botanical but Mr. C. Christopher Doncaster, zoologist, collected about 140 bird skins, a few of which are deposited with the Bogotá institution. I have been privileged to see some of the specimens, which are recorded here. Only a brief, partial report on the birds has appeared (Dugand, Rev. Acad. Colomb. Cienc. *8*, no. 30, pp. 157-163, April 1951), and an account of the expedition, accompanied by a map of the region, has been published by W. R. Philipson, C. C. Doncaster and J. M. Idrobo (Geographical Journ., *117*, pt. 2, pp. 188-199, June 1951).

Mr. H. G. Lumsden of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, and Mr. J. I. Borrero of the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales, Bogotá, made collections in the early months of 1950 in the highlands of Boyacá (Lake Tota, Páramo de Toquilla, upper Cusiana Valley), Cundinamarca (Lake Fúquene, Sabana de Bogotá, Páramo de Usme), Nariño (Mt. Cumbal, Lake Cumbal, Lake La Cocha) and the headwaters of the Putumayo (Santiago, Sibundoy Valley), and in the Cauca Valley (near Cali, Pichindé, Vijes). No comprehensive report has yet been published, but two new forms of the Cinnamon Teal (*Anas cyanoptera*) from Colombia were recently described by Snyder and Lumsden. Other collections were made for the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales in the vicinity of Bogotá by J. I. Borrero, in the Andes of eastern Nariño (Páramo del Tábano, Lake La Cocha) by Gabriel González, and in the Popayán region, the extreme upper Patía and Cauca Valleys and the southern end of the Central Andes by Ricardo Iragorri. Professor Dugand and Mr. Borrero have been kind enough to incorporate in the present paper the most interesting records from the above localities.

Continuing his work on the ornithological collections of the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales at Bogotá Professor Dugand has generously embodied most of his findings in *The Birds of the Republic of Colombia*, mainly under the "Additional Records" for each kind of bird concerned. Other interesting records of birds only partly or not previously known from that country were published by him recently (Rev. Acad. Colomb. Cienc. *8*, no. 30, pp. 154-156, 157-163, April 1951).

Collections have also been made in Colombia by other museums and some of the new records are based on publications made by them. Several thousand specimens have been secured by M. A. Carriker, Jr. for the United States National Museum in the northern and western parts of the country, but no comprehensive report has as yet been published. A few short notes, however, have appeared in which Dr. Alexander Wetmore described new birds and additions to the Colombian avifauna.

Finally, Dr. John T. Zimmer in listing comparative specimens in his "Notes on Peruvian Birds" (Amer. Mus. Novit., 1948-51) has recorded not a few birds from Colombia in the collections of the American Museum of Natural History which are new to that country, most of them from the Río Guainía (opposite the mouth of the Casiquiare) and the Río Vaupés (opposite Tauapunto), just over the Venezuelan or Brazilian borders.

I cannot close this introduction without expressing my deep gratitude to Professor Armando Dugand, of Bogotá, for the painstaking way in which he has edited the present publication. Due to him I have been able to avoid many mistakes which I would otherwise have made, and his help with the list of localities and guidance in Colombian geography have been invaluable.

I feel, of course, I should also express my thanks to Professor Dugand and the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales of the Universidad Nacional de Colombia for making the pages of Caldasia available to me for the publication of this work.

I sincerely hope that *The Birds of the Republic of Colombia* will be useful to Colombian ornithologists and in general to all students of Colombian bird-life as a basis for future work on the matchless avifauna of that country.

THE FAMILIES OF BIRDS FOUND IN COLOMBIA

Since the first lists were published in Caldasia (*5*, no. 22, pp. 265-270, November 1948) showing the number of genera, species and subspecies found in each family a certain amount of change has taken place. The number of kinds of birds known to occur in Colombia has increased considerably, so a new and up-to-date list is presented below. The number of subspecies has been increased by 231, the species by 58, the genera by 15 and the families by one. Chapman's fine

work on the bird-life of Colombia listed 1285 species and subspecies, a figure now approximately doubled in this work.

The best way to visualize the richness of the Colombian avifauna is to compare the number of genera, species and subspecies found in that country with the figures given by Peters for the totals found in the New World (Auk, *67*, no. 1, p. 113, 1950). These are based on the birds listed in the "Catalogue of Birds of the Americas and the Adjacent Islands" by Cory, Hellmayr and Conover which includes "all species and subspecies known to occur in North America, Mexico, Central America, South America, the West Indies, and islands of the Caribbean Sea, the Galápagos Archipelago, and other islands which may be included on account of their faunal affinities." As Peters points out, in the early volumes many birds were regarded as species which are now looked upon as subspecies, and a goodly number of subspecies have been described since they were issued. The result would be that today fewer species would be listed and a good many more subspecies, yet it still forms a good basis for comparison between the New World as a whole and Colombia in particular.

The figures are as follows:

	New World	Colombia	% found in Colombia
Families	114	86*	75%
Genera.	1311	670	51%
Species.	4227	1532	36%
Subspecies	8896	2558	28%

The Colombian figures do not include birds from the Caribbean Islands belonging to Colombia. The main ones are Providencia (Old Providence) and San Andrés (St. Andrews), and recorded from them are 60 species of which 16 are resident. On these islands are found 24 subspecies, 13 species and one genus not recorded from the mainland of Colombia. San Andrés and Providencia, of West Indian affinities, have a good number of resident and migratory land birds, while the other small islands (Roncador, Serrana Keys, etc.) are populated mostly by sea birds**. For a full account of the avifauna of San An-

* Counting Cyclarhidae and Vireolaniidae as separate families from the Vireonidae, as treated in the "Birds of the Americas". In "The Eirds of the Republic of Colombia" they are included with the Vireonidae, making the total only 84.

** *Sula d. dactylatra* is recorded as breeding on the Serranilla Keys. It is not known from the main islands or the Caribbean coast of Colombia.

drés and Providencia and other Colombian islands in the Caribbean Sea the following papers may be referred to:

Results of the the 5th George Vanderbilt Expedition (Bond and de Schauensee, Acad. Nat. Sci. Monogr. no. 6, pp. 10-21, 1944).

Results of the Catherwood-Chaplin West Indies Expedition, 1948 (Bond, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., vol. 102, pp. 43-68, 1950).

Mayr and Amadon list the number of species of birds found throughout the world as 8590 (Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1496, p. 1, 1951). Colombia, with its 1532 species, has therefore 17.83% of the world's species of birds.

Another interesting comparison is that between a continent (North America), for the most part temperate, and a South American country (Colombia), about once and two-thirds the size of Texas, which presents from tropical to arctic conditions depending on the main upon altitude. Colombia covers a land area of approximately 439,400 square miles as against 7,840,000 square miles for the area covered by the A.O.U. Check-List. In this instance we find the following figures:

	Colombia	North America
Families	86	73
Genera	670	354*
Species	1532	760*

The figures for North America are taken mainly from the American Ornithologists' Union "Check-List of North American Birds" 1931 edition adjusted to today's concepts and are probably within 1% of being correct. The A.O.U. Check-List covers Greenland, Canada, Alaska, the Aleutian Islands, the United States, the Peninsula of Lower California and Bermuda.

The largest family of birds in Colombia is that of the Tyrannidae with 151 species, the largest in North America that of the Fringillidae with 92. Four families in Colombia contain over 100 species; in North America none is so large. Containing 50 or more species are 7 families in Colombia, 3 in North America. Represented in North America but not in South America are 13 families as against 24 present in Colombia but not found in North America. A striking way to illustrate

* Including approximately 66 species and 27 genera which are accidental or casual visitors to North America from Europe and Asia.

the wealth of the Colombian avifauna based on the number of species in relation to the land area would be to say that in Colombia there is one species for every 287 square miles (743 square kilometers) as against one species for every 10,316 square miles (26,718 square kilometers) in North America.

In the following table are listed the families of birds found in Colombia with their numbers compared to those in North America. In the first part of this work a list was given showing the Colombian avifauna compared to that of Brazil (Caldasia, 5, no. 22, pp. 265-268, 1948).

Families	Colombia			North America	
	Subspecies	Species	Genera	Species	Genera
Tinamidae (Tinamous)	25	14	3	0	0
Gaviidae (Loons)	0	0	0	4	1
Colymbidae (Grebes)	4	4	3	6	4
Diomedeidae (Albatrosses)	1	1	1	4	2
Procellariidae (Petrels)	4	4	3	18	7
Hydrobatidae (Storm Petrels)	4	4	4	12	6
Phaethontidae (Tropic Birds)	1	1	1	3	1
Pelecanidae (Pelicans)	2	1	1	2	1
Sulidae (Boobies)	5	4	1	5	2
Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants)	2	2	1	6	1
Anhingidae (Darters)	2	1	1	1	1
Fregatidae (Man-O'War Birds)	1	1	1	1	1
Ardeidae (Herons)	24	19	15	13	10
Cochleariidae (Boat-Bills)	2	1	1	0	0
Ciconiidae (Storks)	3	3	3	1	1
Threskiornithidae (Ibises)	8	8	7	5	3
Phoenicopteridae (Flamingos)	1	1	1	1	1
Anhimidae (Screamers)	2	2	2	0	0
Anatidae* (Ducks)	26	22	10	63	17
Cathartidae (Vultures)	8	6	4	3	3
Accipitridae (Hawks)	58	47	25	24	14
Pandionidae (Ospreys)	1	1	1	1	1
Falconidae (Falcons)	28	17	8	10	2
Cracidae (Guans, etc.)	33	23	9	1	1
Tetraonidae (Grouse)	0	0	0	12	7

* Genera of Anatidae according to Delacour and Mayr (Wilson Bull., 57, no. 1, p. 3, 1945).

Families	Colombia Subspecies	Colombia Species	Colombia Genera	North America Species	North America Genera
Phasianidae (Pheasants)	17	7	3	6	5
Meleagrididae (Turkeys)	0	0	0	1	1
Opisthocomidae (Hoazins)	1	1	1	0	0
Gruidae (Cranes)	0	0	0	2	1
Aramidae (Limpkins)	1	1	1	1	1
Psophiidae (Trumpeters)	2	1	1	0	0
Rallidae (Rails)	29	24	12	14	8
Heliornithidae (Sun Grebes)	1	1	1	0	0
Eurypygidae (Sun Bitterns)	2	1	1	0	0
Jacanidae (Jaçanas)	4	1	1	1	1
Haematopodidae (Oystercatchers)	1	1	1	3	1
Charadriidae (Plovers)	10	9	6	17	9
Scolopacidae (Sandpipers)	29	22	13	47	23
Recurvirostridae (Avocets)	1	1	1	2	2
Phalaropodidae (Phalaropes)	1	1	1	3	2
Burhinidae (Thick-knees)	1	1	1	0	0
Stercorariidae (Skuas)	1	1	1	5	2
Laridae (Gulls, Terns)	17	17	10	39	11
Rynchopidae (Skimmers)	1	1	1	1	1
Alcidae (Auks)	0	0	0	21	13
Columbidae (Pigeons)	49	28	9	13	7
Psittacidae (Parrots)	72	51	16	2	2
Cuculidae (Cuckoos)	22	17	6	8	4
Tytonidae (Barn Owls)	2	1	1	1	1
Strigidae (Owls)	30	19	9	17	10
Steatornithidae (Oil Birds)	1	1	1	0	0
Nyctibiidae (Potoos)	6	5	1	0	0
Caprimulgidae (Nightjars)	32	19	9	6	4
Apodidae (Swifts)	14	11	7	5	4
Trochilidae (Hummingbirds)	230*	134**	56**	17	11
Trogonidae (Trogons)	28	13	2	1	1
Alcedinidae (Kingfishers)	6	6	2	3	2
Momotidae (Motmots)	15	4	4	0	0
Galbulidae (Jacamars)	17	9	4	0	0
Bucconidae (Puffbirds)	32	21	10	0	0

* Counting doubtful forms.

** Not counting doubtful species and genera.

Families	Colombia Subspecies	Colombia Species	Colombia Genera	North America Species	North America Genera
Capitonidae (Barbets)	17	9	2	0	0
Ramphastidae (Toucans)	29	21	6	0	0
Picidae (Woodpeckers)	66	34	10	22	9
Dendrocolaptidae (Woodhewers)	63	25	12	0	0
Furnariidae (Ovenbirds)	115	66	27	0	0
Formicariidae (Antbirds)	210	121	43	0	0
Conopophagidae (Gnat-eaters)	4	3	2	0	0
Rhinocryptidae (Tapacolas)	16	8	4	0	0
Cotingidae (Cotingas)	73	45	21	1	1
Rupicolidae (Cocks-of-the-Rocks)	3	2	1	0	0
Pipridae (Manakins)	48	24	16	0	0
Tyrannidae (Flycatchers)	274	151	79	30	11
Alaudidae (Larks)	1	1	1	1	1
Hirundinidae (Swallows)	20	15	8	12	9
Corvidae (Crows)	11	7	3	15	8
Paridae (Titmice)	0	0	0	13	4
Sittidae (Nuthatches)	0	0	0	3	1
Certhiidae (Creepers)	0	0	0	1	1
Chamaeidae (Wren Tits)	0	0	0	1	1
Cinclidae (Dippers)	2	1	1	1	1
Troglodytidae (Wrens)	79	30	9	9	8
Mimidae (Thrashers)	5	3	3	11	4
Turdidae (Thrushes)	42	21	6	16	8
Sylviidae (European Warblers)	15	5	3	6	4
Prunellidae (Accentors)	0	0	0	1	1
Motacillidae (Pipits)	2	2	1	6	2
Bombycillidae (Waxwings)	0	0	0	2	1
Ptilogonatidae (Silky Flycatchers)	0	0	0	1	1
Laniidae (Shrikes)	0	0	0	2	1
Vireonidae* (Vireos)	38	17	4	12	1

* Wetmore (Smiths. Misc. Coll., *117*, no. 4, p. 11, 1951) believes that both *Cyclarhis* and *Smaragdolanius* should be removed from the Vireonidae and placed in the families Cyclarhidae and Vireolaniidae. In the Colombian list the families would fall between the Motacillidae and the Vireonidae. If these are separated as families, the numbers contained in each would be as follows:

	Subspecies	Species	Genera
Cyclarhidae	6	2	1
Vireolaniidae	4	2	1
Vireonidae	28	13	2

Families	Colombia Subspecies	Colombia Species	Colombia Genera	North America Species	North America Genera
Coerebidae (Honeycreepers) . .	60	30	8	1	1
Parulidae (Warblers)	63	40	12	55	10
Icteridae (Troupials)	51	35	19	18	10
Tersinidae (Swallow Tanagers) .	2	1	1	0	0
Thraupidae (Tanagers)	198	120	41	4	1
Catamblyrhynchidae (Plush-capped Finches)	1	1	1	0	0
Fringillidae (Finches)	130	77	26	92	38
TOTALS	2558	1532	670	760*	354*

SPECIES OF BIRDS FOUND ONLY IN COLOMBIA

Little change has taken place in the list of species confined to Colombia. In Part I (pp. 270-271) 73 species were listed; now there are 71. The changes are as follows:

To be *added* are:

Crypturellus saltuarius. It has recently been described from the Magdalena Valley.

Picumnus granadensis. It is confined to Colombia.

Phlegopsis barringeri. A recently described species from south-eastern Nariño.

To be *deleted* are:

Crypturellus columbianus. It is now regarded as a race of *noctivagus.*

Melanerpes "Balanosphyra" flavigula. It is a race of *formicivorus.*

Veniliornis choccensis. It is now regarded as a race of *cassinii.*

Picumnus salvini. There is no proof that it is found in Colombia (see p 642).

Basileuterus cinereicollis. It has been found to occur in Zulia and Táchira, Venezuela.

* 66 species and 27 genera are accidental visitors from Europe or Asia.

Of course, the "*Trogon sp.*" mentioned on p. 271 (column 1) is *Trogon comptus*.

CORRIGENDA TO LIST OF LOCALITIES

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279, *Bolívar*.—By a recent act of the Colombian Parliament (December 18, 1951) a new Department has been formed from the entire southwestern part of Bolívar. It will be known as Departamento de Córdoba and comprises such localities often cited in Colombian ornithology as Jaraquiel, Lorica, Montería, Murucucú, Puerto Zapote, Quimarí, Río Sinú, Sinú Valley, Salvajín, Socarré, Tierra Alta, Río Zapote.

279, *Boyacá*.—The eastern and largest portion of Boyacá has been segregated (March, 1950) as a new *Comisaría* known as Casanare. This change affects two localities: La Colorada and El Palmar, formerly in Boyacá.

282, AIROCA. The correct name of this locality is HIROCA; therefore delete from page 282 and transfer to page 303.

285, ATUNCELA. Add "about 4 km. northeast of Cisneros".

286, lines 19-22, substitute: BELTRÁN (Ee), about 2970 m., Cundinamarca. The name of a forested tract of land lying on the slopes above and east of Fómeque, below Páramo de Chingasa, east of Bogotá. The name "Páramo de Beltrán" has been used erroneously for this locality.

288, under BUCARAMANGA, add as second paragraph: Records from Bucaramanga by Berlepsch are based on native-made skins, which may have been taken either below that locality — most likely in the Lebrija and Sogamoso valleys — or above Bucaramanga, in the mountains along the road to Pamplona.

296, under COSTA, LA, for "700-1100 m.", read 600-1100 m.

296, under CRUCERO, for "A locality in the vicinity of Popayán", substitute: A locality in the vicinity of Timbío, 15 km. south of Popayán, in the upper Patía Valley.

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305, for JAMARRAYA, read JAIMARAYA.

305, for "JUNCO (LAGUNA DE)", read JUNCOS (LAGUNA DE).

310, under MARÍA, LA, after "the upper Dagua Valley" add "4 km. west of and above the town of Dagua".

318, PASTO.—Most records from "Pasto" in the *Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum* are wrongly ascribed to Ecuador. They are based on skins collected (or purchased) by Friedrich Karl Lehmann, better known for his large botanical collections. Many of such records are of birds which are known to inhabit only the Subtropical and Tropical Zones of the Pacific slope; it is obvious therefore that the name has a regional rather than definitely local value. Lehmann traveled in 1876 from Tumaco, on the Pacific coast, to Pasto *via* Barbacoas, Altaquer (near Ricaurte), and Túquerres. He subsequently visited the Putumayo slope of the Andes of Nariño, east of Pasto, taking specimens at Páramo de Bordoncillo, Santiago, and the Sibundoy Valley.

321, under PLAINS OF TOLIMA, for "the country lying between the río Magdalena and Ibagué", read: the country lying between Ambalema, on the río Magdalena, and Ibagué.

322, for "PORTRERRAS", substitute POTREROS. This is in all probability the correct spelling of this Wyatt locality; it is used by Hargitt in Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., *18*, p. 155, under *Melanerpes flavigula*.

326, under RIOLIMA, for "1500 m", read "1200-1500 m."

326, under ROBLE, EL, add as second paragraph: This locality should not be confused with a collecting station of the same name in the Quindío region, near and west of Salento, on the western slope of the Central Andes. In order to prevent confusion, Chapman listed under Salento the specimens taken at the Quindío "El Roble" (*cf.* Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., *36*, p. 34, footnote, 1917).

327, under SAN ANTONIO, add as second paragraph: Birds marked as coming from this locality were apparently taken not only on the east slope (above the Cauca Valley), but on the west

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(Pacific) slope as well. A proper locality reference for west slope "San Antonio" birds is Tocotá, the name of the slope below the Pass of Las Cruces, above La Tigra.

333, line 7, substitute: SUARRAGA (Ww), about 1200 m., Caldas (near border of Chocó). A small settlement visited by von Sneidern near the río Suarraga, a mountain stream flowing into the río Tatamá south of Santa Cecilia and west of Pueblorrico.

336, under TIJERAS, for "2300 m.", read 2000-2800 m.

339, under VALPARAÍSO, for "And old name", read: An old name.

340, under VENTANAS, LAS, for "72º 06' W.", read: 73º 06' W.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF LOCALITIES *

ACANDÍ, from sea level to about 100 m., Chocó. A village visited by Carriker in the Colombian section of the Darién region, on the western shore of the Gulf or Urabá, 13 km. southeast of Puerto Obaldía, Panamá. Misspelled "Acanti" on Millionth Map.

ÁFRICA, LA (Ew), 1600-2000 m., Magdalena. A collecting station of Carriker on the west slope of the Perijá Mts. south of Villanueva.

AGUACATE, BAHÍA DE, 0 m., Chocó. A small bay on the Pacific coast, near Cabo Marzo and the Octavia Rocks.

AGUA CLARA (Ee), 2450 m., Norte de Santander. A place visited by Brother Nicéforo-María about 5 km. southeast of Pamplona, below Páramo de Fontibón.

ANCUYA, 1360 m., Nariño. A village about 27 km. west of Pasto, on the western side of the Guáitara Valley, across the river from Sandoná.

APAPORIS, RÍO. An important affluent of the Río Caquetá into which it empties at the Colombia-Brazil border. From its source to the

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* The meaning of the letters in parentheses following the names of many localities is explained on page 278.

confluence with the Macaya it is called the Río Ajajú. The bed of the Apaporis is broken by many picturesque rapids and cascades (see under Jirijirimo in the present list), and its banks are clad with heavy forest of the Amazonian type. In its last few kilometers the river forms part of the border between Colombia and Brazil.

APULO (Ew), 455 m., Cundinamarca. A small village at the foot of the Eastern Andes in the upper Magdalena Valley, 8 km. northeast of Tocaima.

BADOHONDO or BAHONDO. See Vadohondo.

BALDÍO, EL (Ee), Cundinamarca. A forested spur of the Eastern Andes rising just east of Quetame, northwest of Villavicencio. It projects southward and forms the boundary between Cundinamarca and Meta. The Quebrada Susumuco flows down the southern slope of El Baldío.

BARRANCA BERMEJA, 100 m., Santander. A town on the right bank of the Magdalena River (7° 04' N.), between the mouth of the Río Opón and that of the Sogamoso.

BELLAVISTA (Ee), about 500 m., Norte de Santander. A place on the upper Rio Tarra, in the Catatumbo drainage basin.

BORDONCILLO, EL, Nariño. An extinct volcano rising to 3800 m. about 20 km. east of Pasto, just north of Lake La Cocha. In 1876 F. K. Lehmann collected a few birds on the flanks of El Bordoncillo. The name is misspelled "Bordonillo" in the "Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum" (*16*, p. 346).

BUENOSAIRES (Ee), 1800 m., Norte de Santander. A point at which Carriker collected on the road between Abrego (formerly La Cruz) and Sardinata.

CAJICÁ (Ew), 2565 m., Cundinamarca. A village on the Sabana de Bogotá, 35 km. north of Bogotá, or 13 km. south of Zipaquirá.

CALCTO (Cw), 1085 m., Cauca. A village in the upper Cauca Valley, 46 km. south of Cali, 9 km. northeast of Santander de Quilichao.

CAÑO CIERVO, 600 m., Meta. A stream in the heavy forest at the eastern

base of the Macarena Mts., about 2½ km. south of Entrada Camp. The name has been misprinted "Cañón Ciervo".

CASABE or CAZABE, 100 m., Antioquia. A small village on the west bank of the Magdalena River (7° 03' N.), nearly opposite Barranca Bermeja.

CASIQUIARE. See "Opposite the mouth of the Casiquiare" (p. 1133).

CASTILLA, LA (We), 1600 m., Valle. A rivulet and a farm on the eastern slope of the Western Andes, 7 km. northwest of and above Cali, about 2½ km. east of and below San Antonio.

CAUQUITA, RÍO, 985 m., Valle. A small lateral channel of the Cauca River, flowing parallel to the main channel on the western bank, a few kilometers south of Cali. The name has sometimes been misprinted "Caquetá" which, of course, is quite misleading.

CENTRO, EL, 160-300 m., Santander (6° 57' N., 73° 45' W.). A village in the middle Magdalena Valley, about 20 km. southeast of Barranca Bermeja.

CERRO PAX. See PAX.

CHÍA (Ew), 2562 m., Cundinamarca. A village on the Sabana de Bogotá, 28 km. north of Bogotá.

CHORREADO, 3000 m., Nariño. A locality at which the Mena brothers collected on the west slope of the Cordillera de Guamués, east of Puerres.

CHORRERA, LA, 2500-2600 m., Nariño. An extinct hamlet about 37 km. southwest of Pasto, 6 km. east of and below Túquerres, on the northern slope of the deep Sapuyes Valley. It was completely buried under huge landslides caused by a severe earthquake in 1936.

CHURUYACO, RÍO, 400 m., Nariño-Putumayo. A stream at the eastern base of the Andes of Nariño, flowing from the north into the río San Miguel at 0° 22' N., 77° 06' W. It forms the new boundary between Nariño and Putumayo.

CIERVO, CAÑÓN. See CAÑO CIERVO.

CIUDAD UNIVERSITARIA, 2567 m., Cundinamarca. The grounds of the *Universidad Nacional* at Bogotá, in the near outskirts of the city, on the Sabana de Bogotá. The buildings of the University are surrounded by extensive lawns, gardens, planted shrubbery and groves of trees where several resident and migrant birds have been collected or noted by the staff of the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales.

COCHA, LA, 2800 m., Nariño. A large lake on the eastern slope of the Andes of Pasto, about 20 km. southeast of Pasto. It gives rise to the Río Guamués, an affluent of the Putumayo.

COLOMBIA (Ew), 750-850 m., Huila. A small village in the valley of the Río Cabrera, 50 km. northeast of Villavieja. The Río Cabrera, an affluent of the upper Magdalena, forms the border between Huila and Tolima.

CONVENCIÓN (Ee), 1060 m., Norte de Santander. A large village about 28 km. north of Ocaña, in the headwaters of the Río Catatumbo.

CRAVO NORTE, RÍO, 150 m., Arauca. A river flowing due east across the Eastern Llanos north of the Río Casanare, into which it empties at 70° 12' W., not far from the Colombia-Venezuela border.

CUNAGA. A misprint for Ciénaga (p. 294).

CUSIANA, RÍO. An affluent of the Río Meta, rising on the Eastern Andes from a small lagoon on Páramo de Toquilla, Boyacá, just east of Lake Tota. See Siscunsi and Vadohondo.

CUTURÚ, 100 m., Antioquia. A collecting station on the Río Cuturú, a western tributary of the Río Nechí (about 7° 42' N.).

"DEKKE" or "RIO DEKKE". A misspelled name applying to the Canal del Dique, a western arm of the lower Magdalena River leaving the main channel at Calamar and flowing westward directly to the sea into which it empties about 27 km. south of Cartagena. Its banks are low, extensively marshy and flooded during the rainy season. The Canal del Dique forms the boundary between Atlántico and Bolívar for 36 km. from Calamar to Arenal, but most of its course lies within the Department of Bolívar.

"DESTINO, EL, 300 ft.", recorded by Zimmer as a Colombian locality is actually in western Ecuador not far from Manaví.

DIAMANTE, EL (Ee), 1500-1600 m., Norte de Santander. A small village 21 km. north of Pamplona, on the east side of the Río Pamplonita valley.

DUDITA, RÍO, 400 m., Meta. A small river rising on the eastern slopes of the Macarena Mts., flowing into the Río Guapaya just before it enters the Güejar. Erroneously referred to by Gilliard as the Río Duda (which flows *west* of the Macarena Mts.).

"DUITA, RIO". A misspelling of Dudita, which see.

"EAST OF PALMIRA". Refers to Miraflores, on the western slope of the Central Andes above the upper Cauca Valley.

ENCANO, EL, 2830 m., Nariño. A small village near the northern shore of Lake La Cocha, along the road leading from Pasto to Sibundoy.

ENTRADA CAMP, Meta (3º 08' N., 73º 52' W.). A camp of the joint British Museum-Instituto de Ciencias Naturales expedition on the eastern slope of the Macarena Mts. It was situated by a narrow stream (Caño Entrada, or Rio Entrada) flowing at the base of the steep ridges leading to the central massif of the Macarena. Birds were collected by C. Christopher Doncaster in the forest around the camp (450-600 m.) and on the ridges to the west and southwest of it at 1000-1350 m.

The longitudes shown on the map published recently by Philipson, Doncaster and Idrobo (Geogr. Journ., *117*, pt. 2, p. 189. June 1951) are short by one degree; they should read respectively 73º 55' and 73º 50'.

"EROCA". A misprint for Hiroca (see under Airoca on page 282, and in the Corrigenda, page 1124).

FONTIBÓN (Ew), 2570 m., Cundinamarca. A village on the Sabana de Bogotá, 10 km. west of Bogotá, just north of the Techo airport.

FONTIBÓN, PÁRAMO DE (E), Norte de Santander. The name of the ridge which rises just south of Pamplona, between this town and Cácota. The ridge forms the divide between the basin of the Río Pamplonita, a tributary of the Zulia flowing northward to Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela, and that of the Río Chitagá which empties into the Margua, an affluent of the Arauca flowing eastward to the Orinoco. Brother Nicéforo-María has collected a few birds

on the northern (Pamplona) side of the Fontibón ridge at the altitude of 2560-2700 m.

"FUCAZUGAZA". See FUSAGASUGÁ (p. 300).

GACHETÁ (Ee), 1800 m., Cundinamarca. A village in the upper Río Guavio valley, northwest of Medina. Visited by T. H. Wheeler.

GUÁITARA, RÍO, Nariño. An important river rising in the vicinity of Ipiales near the Ecuador border and flowing due northward through a deep valley into the Río Patía at about 1° 35' N., 77° 28' W., or at the point where the Patía makes a big bend toward the north.

GUALILO (Ew), 1600-1700 m., Santander. A farm east of and above Bucaramanga.

GUAMUÉS, CORDILLERA DE, 3400 m., Nariño. A mountain range running in a southwesterly direction between Lake La Cocha and the border of Ecuador, south of Pasto. It forms the divide between the Atlantic and Pacific drainages. Also known as Páramo de Guamués.

GUAMUÉS, RÍO. A river rising from the southern side of Lake La Cocha and flowing southeastward into the Río Putumayo which it joins at 0° 32' N., 76° 35' W., about 8 km. northwest of Puerto Asís, Putumayo.

GUANDERAL, 3300 m., Nariño. A collecting station near the crest of the Cordillera de Guamués, on the western slope, east of Puerres.

GUAPAYA, RÍO, 450 m., Meta. A small river rising on the eastern slopes of the Macarena Mts., near their northern end, flowing southeasterly to the Río Güejar, an affluent of the Ariari. The Guapaya camp of the joint British Museum-Instituto de Ciencias Naturales expedition was in dense forest on flat land some distance from the foothills of the Macarena, about 3 km. north of Entrada Camp (which see).

GUAPÍ, 5 m., Cauca. A village on the Pacific coast (2° 37' N.) at the mouth of the Río Guapí, near the northern border of Nariño.

GÜEJAR, RÍO, Meta. A river rising on the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes about 35 km. south of Mt. Sumapaz. It flows southeastward around the northern end of the Macarena Mts. into the

Río Ariari, which in turn joins the Guayabero to form the Río Guaviare, a large affluent of the Orinoco. Birds were collected on the south bank of the Río Güejar near Plaza Bonita, 400 m. altitude.

HACIENDA LAS VEGAS (Ew), 1800 m., Santander. A collecting station of Carriker on the west slope of the Eastern Andes, 18 km. up the valley from Piedecuesta, southeast of Bucaramanga.

HACIENDA SANTANA (Ew), 300-600 m., Santander. A farm visited by Carriker about 14 km. northeast of Conchal, a station on the railroad to Puerto Wilches. It lies not far from El Tambor, which see (p. 335).

"HARMONDE". A misspelling for Jamundí (p. 305).

IGARÁ-PARANÁ, RÍO, about 200 m., Amazonas. An affluent of the Río Putumayo, near the Peruvian border (about 2° S., 72° W.).

JERIJERIMO or JIRIJIRIMO, about 200 m. (0° 06' N., 70° 37' W.). One of a series of falls and rapids breaking the Río Apaporis below the junction with the Río Cananari, near the Brazilian border. The falls are sometimes shown collectively on maps as Raudales de Furna.

LAGO DE LA COCHA or LAKE COCHA. See COCHA.

LAGUNA, LA, 2750 m., Nariño. A village 13 km. east of Pasto, on the road to Lake La Cocha and Sibundoy. Visited in 1876 by F. K. Lehmann and erroneously placed in Ecuador in the "Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum" (*16*, p. 153).

MALVASÁ (Cw), 3000 m., Cauca. A farm in the Paletará Valley (see p. 317).

MARIMONDA or LAS MARIMONDAS (Ew), 800-1200 m., Magdalena. A collecting station of Carriker on the west slope of the Perijá Mts. in the Sierra Negra, near Tierra Nueva.

MORALES (Cw), 1635 m., Cauca. A village in the upper Cauca Valley, 36 km. north of Popayán.

MOSQUERA (Ew), 2570 m., Cundinamarca. A village on the Sabana de Bogotá, 20 km. west of Bogotá. La Herrera and La Holanda, two localities often mentioned by Chapman, are quite near Mosquera.

MURUCUCÚ, CERRO, 1200-1500 m., Bolívar (8° N., 76° W.). A mountain rising east of the upper Río Sinú, between the Sinú Valley and the valley of the Río San Jorge. It is heavily forested, but not high enough to support a subtropical avifauna.

NAZARET, 65 m., Bolívar. A collecting station of Carriker in the upper Sinú Valley, 19 km. northwest of Tierra Alta.

NCROSÍ, 120 m., Bolívar. A small village in the forested lowlands lying between the middle and lower sections of the Magdalena Valley, about 25 km. west of La Gloria, at the base of the northern extremity of the Central Andes.

"OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF THE CASIQUIARE", 100 m. (2° 01' N., 67° 08' W.). A place on the right (western) bank of the Río Guainía on the Colombia-Venezuela border. The Olalla brothers collected there in May, 1929.

This locality has been currently referred to in the literature as "Rio Huaynia, confluence with Rio Casiquiare" or "Junction of Rio Huaynia and the Casiquiare", and the birds collected there have been erroneously ascribed to the avifauna of Venezuela, notwithstanding that they were secured on the Colombian side of the Guainía. The Olallas, however, did take a few birds on the eastern or Venezuelan side of the junction, but these are distinctly labeled "Terrain between the Huaynia [= Guainía] and the Casiquiare".

See also under Guainía (p. 302).

PALACÉ (Cw), 1900 m., Cauca. The name of a small river and of a ridge (Alto de Palacé) a few kilometers north of Popayán, in the upper Cauca Valley.

"PALATERA". A misspelling of Paletará (p. 317).

PAMPLONITA (Ee), about 200 m., Norte de Santander. A village 8 km. north of and below Pamplona, in the valley of the upper Río Pamplonita, an affluent of the Río Zulia.

PAX, CERRO, Nariño. A mountain rising to a height of 3350 m. on the eastern side of the Andes in extreme southern Nariño. It lies exactly on the Colombia-Ecuador border at 0° 23' N., 77° 26' W. and from it rises the Río San Miguel, which forms the border

between the two countries from its source eastward to Longitude 76º 25' W. Cerro Pax is about 37 km. southeast of Pún, Ecuador (*), where Festa collected in February, 1897.

PICHINDÉ (We), 1800 m., Valle. A small village above Cali, south of San Antonio.

PIVIJAY, 15 km., Magdalena. A village on the Caribbean coast, 12 km. east of the Magdalena River, 23 km. south of the shore of Ciénaga Grande.

PLAZA BONITA, 400 m., Meta (3º 16' N., 73º 52' W.). A place on the south bank of the Río Güejar, at the edge of the savannas and the beginning of the continuous forest near the northern end of the Macarena Mts.

POBLADO, EL (Ce), 1580 m., Antioquia. A suburb of Medellín, on the way to Envigado.

PUERRES, 2817 m., Nariño. A village about 45 km. south and somewhat west of Pasto, or 15 km. northeast of Ipiales, near the border of Ecuador.

PUERTO LIMÓN, 370 m., Putumayo. A small village standing near the confluence of the Mocoa and Caquetá Rivers, 18 km. southeast of Mocoa and 23 km. north of Umbría. The Caquetá River forms here the boundary between the Putumayo territory and the southeastern tip of the Department of Cauca.

PUERTO TEJADA, 1000 m., Cauca. A village in the upper Cauca Valley, 28 km. south of Cali.

QUEBRADA CONCHA, 10 m., Magdalena. A small stream flowing into the Caribbean Sea at Ancón de Concha (see p. 295), a short distance northeast of the town of Santa Marta.

QUEBRADA SALVAJÍN. See Salvajín (p. 1135).

QUILICHAO (Cw), 1115 m., Cauca. A village in the upper Cauca Valley, about 50 km. south of Cali, on the road to Popayán. Also known and shown on maps as Santander, or Santander de Quilichao.

(*) Pún (2850 m.) is a small Ecuadorian village standing on the south bank of the Quebrada Pún, or Río Pún, which forms the boundary between Colombia and Ecuador.

QUIMARÍ, ALTO DE, Bolívar (8° 07' N., 76° 21' W.). A low mountain covered with deciduous forest, leafless and parched during the dry season (January-April). It lies west of the Río Sinú, 38 km. due east of Turbo on the Gulf of Urabá. Quimarí is a high point in a range of hills (Serranía de Abibe) forming the boundary between Bolívar and Antioquia, but its height is under 1200 m. (not 2000 m. as shown on the Millionth Map of Hispanic America, or 1600 m. as shown on other maps). Von Sneidern's collectors set their camp on the slope facing the Sinú Valley, at 600 m. altitude.

"RENAGA". A misspelling for Ciénaga, which see (p. 294).

RENJIFO, PICO, about 1650 m., Meta. The highest point yet known in the Macarena Mountains, rising 6 km. southwest of "Entrada Camp", which see.

RODEO, EL (Ee), 200 m., Norte de Santander. A small village just west of Cúcuta. Visited by Brother Nicéforo-María.

RONDÓN, 150 m., Arauca (6° 18' N., 71° 07' W.). A village in the Eastern Llanos, on the north bank of the Río Casanare which forms the boundary between the territories of Arauca and Casanare. The banks of the Río Casanare are low, almost treeless, extensively marshy and deeply flooded during the rainy season. Visited by J. I. Borrero in October, 1948.

SALVAJÍN, QUEBRADA, or RÍO, about 150 m., Bolívar. A small affluent of the upper Rio Sinú, near the border of Antioquia.

SAN ANTONIO, 820 m., Magdalena. An extinct Indian village on the northern slopes of the Santa Marta Mountains, about a mile up the valley from Pueblo Viejo.

SANDONÁ, 1850-1950 m., Nariño. A town about 23 km. due west of Pasto in the valley of the Río Guáitara, an affluent of the Patía.

SAN MIGUEL, RÍO. A river rising on Cerro Pax, on the eastern slope of the Andes in extreme southeastern Nariño and flowing almost due east into the Río Putumayo at 0° 08' N., 75° 52' W. It forms the boundary between Colombia and Ecuador for about 120 kilometers, and is also known as Río Sucumbíos. Collections were made by the Mena brothers on its upper course, in the Tropical Zone at the base of the Andes (about 0° 23' N., 77° 15' W.), and at higher altitudes farther up the valley toward Cerro Pax.

SAN PEDRO, PÁRAMO DE (E), above 3000 m., Norte de Santander. A section of the Páramo de Cáchira, northeast of the town of Cáchira, between Las Ventanas and Páramo de Guerrero.

SANTA IGNACIA (Ce), above 3000 m., Tolima. A farm visited by Carriker on the northeastern side of Páramo del Ruiz.

"SANTANDER, CAUCA" = QUILICHAO.

SANTANDERCITO (Ew), 1500-1600 m., Cundinamarca. A locality near San Antonio de Tena, in the valley of the Río Funza (also known as Río Bogotá), below the Tequendama Falls.

SANTA ROSA, ECUADOR. A village on the Ecuadorian side of the Río San Miguel, just west of the point where the Río Churuyaco enters it. The locality is also known as Santa Rosa de Sucumbíos. Collections were made by the Mena brothers on the north bank of the Río San Miguel, opposite Santa Rosa, in Colombian territory.

SANTIAGO, 2215 m., Putumayo. A village about 18 km. east of the northern shore of Lake La Cocha, in the Sibundoy Valley, headwaters of the Río Putumayo. Erroneously placed in Ecuador in the "Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum" (*16*, pp. 54, 140, 166, 407, 409).

SARDINATA (Ee), 320 m., Norte de Santander. A village near the east bank of the Rio Sardinata in the foothills of the Eastern Andes, 40 km. northwest of Cúcuta.

SARDINATA, RÍO (Ee), Norte de Santander. A river rising on Páramo de Cáchira and flowing northward into the Río Tarra, an affluent of the Catatumbo. Brother Nicéforo-María has sent me a few birds from the lower course of the Sardinata, collected at an altitude of about 50 m. in the forested lowlands just west of Petrólea.

SIBUNDOY VALLEY, about 2200 m., Putumayo. A valley in the headwaters of the Río Putumayo, on the eastern slope of the Andes of Pasto, not far to the east of Lake La Cocha. The main part of the valley has many marshes and extends southward along the Putumayo; on the east it projects over a low divide to the extreme upper reaches of the Río Mocoa which flows to the Río Caquetá. The village of Sibundoy (2225 m.) lies very near the source of the Río Putumayo.

SILVANIA (Ew), 1500-1600 m., Cundinamarca. A village 5 km. northwest of Fusagasugá, just below the Subia range.

SIECUNSI, LAGUNA DE (Ee), 3600-3700 m., Boyacá. A small lagoon on Páramo de Toquilla, about 10 km. east of Lake Tota. The Río Cusiana, an affluent of the Meta, rises from it.

SOCARRÉ, 110 m., Bolívar. A collecting station of Carriker on the upper Río Sinú, about 2½ km. below the mouth of the Río Verde (7° 53' N.).

SOPÓ, VALLE DE (Ew), 2600-2700 m., Cundinamarca. A small valley in the vicinity of the village of Sopó, on the Bogotá plateau north of La Calera.

SUCUMBÍOS. The original name of the Río San Miguel, which forms the border between Colombia and Ecuador.

TÁBANO, PÁRAMO DEL, 3000-3300 m., Nariño. A ridge rising just northwest of Lake La Cocha, 15 km. east of Pasto. It forms the divide between the Pacific and Atlantic drainages. Birds recorded from there were collected by G. González on the eastern slope, above El Encano.

TACARCUNA, MT., Chocó (8° 10' N., 77° 17' W.). A mountain in the Darién range on the Panamá-Colombia border. The boundary line between the two countries runs north and south over the summit of Tacarcuna, the eastern slope lying within Colombian territory. Birds secured on the eastern slope by the American Museum expedition of Anthony, Ball and Richardson (March-April, 1915) are actually Colombian, not Panamanian as recorded.

The height of Mt. Tacarcuna is shown as 2280 m. on the Millionth Map of Hispanic America (Barranquilla sheet, published 1934). It is only 1902 m. high according to the map (published 1941) of the joint Colombian-Panamanian Boundary Commission.

TALANQUERA, 300 m., Meta. A savanna used as a landing field on the Eastern Llanos near the Río Güejar, just east of the Macarena Mts.

TEJADA. See PUERTO TEJADA.

TESCUAL, RÍO. Nariño. A stream flowing down a deep gorge in the mountains of southern Nariño. It joins the Río Guáitara southwest of Puerres.

TIBÚ, RÍO, 50 m., Norte de Santander (8º 37' N., 72º 42' W.). A small river in the heavily forested lowlands of the Catatumbo region at the eastern base of the Eastern Andes, near the Venezuelan border. It flows into the Río Tarra, an affluent of the Catatumbo.

TIERRA ALTA, 120 m., Bolívar. A village on the east bank of the Río Sinú at about 8º 12' N.

TOLEDO (Ee), 1600-1700 m., Norte de Santander. A town at the headwaters of the Río Margua, an affluent of the Río Arauca, about 20 km. southeast of Pamplona and not far to the south of Páramo de Tamá.

TOQUILLA, PÁRAMO DE (E), 3200-3700 m., Boyacá. A páramo lying just east of Lake Tota, near Páramo del Pedrisco. The road from Sogamoso to the Llanos of Casanare passes over this páramo just before entering the upper Cusiana Valley.

TORCA (Ew), 2600 m., Cundinamarca. A locality with only a few houses on the Sabana de Bogotá, 26 km. north of Bogotá.

TOTARE, RÍO (Ce), about 350 m., Tolima. A small river flowing from the west into the Magdalena at 4º 46' N. It traverses the "Plains of Tolima" mentioned in Stone's report on the Detwiler collection. The road from Ibagué to Ambalema bridges the Totare a few kilometers south of the village of Venadillo. This is most probably the place where Detwiler collected his birds.

TOTORÓ (Cw), 2570 m., Cauca. A village 24 km. northeast of and above Popayán.

"UMANGI". Probably a misspelled name referring to the Río Yurumanguí which flows into the Pacific about 65 km. south of Buenaventura.

UNGUÍA, 15 m., Chocó (8º 01' N., 77º 09' W.) A small village visited by Carriker on the Río Unguía, west of the Atrato River and close to the base of the Darién Mts., southeast of Mt. Tacarcuna. Misspelled "Ungia" on Millionth Map.

UNINANÁ, 250 m., Vaupés. A lagoon in the forest on the north bank of the Apaporis River, at abcut 71° W. Longitude and a short distance north of the Equator. Also known as "Inaná".

USME, PÁRAMO DE (E), 3000-3200 m., Cundinamarca. A ridge rising just southeast of the village of Usme (2700 m.) at the southeastern end of the Bogotá plateau, about 18 km. south of the city of Bogotá. The eastern side of the ridge overlooks the town of Chipaque.

VADOHONDO (Ee), 2800 m., Boyacá. A locality in the extreme upper Cusiana Valley, below Páramo de Toquilla. Visited by Lumsden and Borrero.

VIJES, 985 m., Valle. A village in the Cauca Valley, 30 km. north of Cali, at the eastern base of the Western Andes and near the west bank of the Cauca River. Visited by Lumsden and Borrero.

VILLADUPAR. A misprint for Valledupar (p. 339).

YANANCHÁ, about 1500 m., Nariño. A settlement in the Guáitara Valley west of Pasto, about 5 km. south of Ancuya.

YERLÍ or YERLY, CAÑO, 450 m., Meta. A small stream in the dense forest at the eastern base of the Macarena Mts. near their northern end, 6½ km. south of Plaza Bonita. It flows into the Río Güejar.

YOLOMBÓ (Ce), 1480 m., Antioquia. A village about 75 km. northeast of Medellín.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA TO THE LIST OF BIRDS OF COLOMBIA

TINAMIDAE

Page
344 For *Tinamus tao septentrionalis* Brabourne and Chubb read:

Tinamus tao larensis Phelps and Phelps LARA TINAMOU

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., *62*, p. 109, June 1949 (Cerro El Cogollal, Quebrada Arriba, Lara, Venezuela).

Recently recorded by Dugand from the base of the Macarena Mts. (Entrada Camp, río Guapaya, Caño Ciervo).

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346 *Crypturellus soui mustelinus* (Bangs). Occurs on the west slope of the Perijá Mts. at the northern end of the Eastern Andes in the Department of Magdalena (Hiroca) where it was found by Carriker (Dugand, *in litt.*).

347 *Crypturellus soui caucae* (Chapman). Taken by Carriker in the forested lowlands at the northern edge of the middle Magdalena Valley (Norosí, west bank of Magdalena River [Dugand, *in litt.*]).

348 Add before *Crypturellus idoneus* (Todd):

Crypturellus casiquiare (Chapman) CASIQUIARE TINAMOU

Crypturornis casiquiare, Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 380, p. 3, 1929 ("Right bank of the Río Casiquiare at its junction with the Rio Guainía, Venezuela"; the type is labeled "Solano, Venezuela" according to Zimmer [*in litt.* to Dugand]).

Range of the species.—Known only from the Guainía-Casiquiare region (Colombia-Venezuela border) southwestward to the Río Vaupés (Colombia-Brazil border).

COLOMBIA.—The Río Guainía (opposite the mouth of the Casiquiare) and the Río Vaupés (opposite Tauapunto [Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., No. 434024, *ex* Dugand]).

See no. 10 of key (p. 344). Distinguishable from *C. variegatus* by having the front and sides of neck and sides of breast light neutral grey instead of cinnamon.

348 *Crypturellus idoneus* (Todd) and *Crypturellus columbianus* (Salvadori) are now considered races of *C. noctivagus* (see de Schauensee, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, *102*, pp. 113-144. October 1950). A small series of *C. colombianus* has been recently secured in the upper Sinú Valley (Quimarí).

348 Add before *Crypturellus kerriae* (Chapman):

Crypturellus saltuarius Wetmore MAGDALENA TINAMOU

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., *63*, p. 171. Dec. 1950 (Ayacucho, 25 km. east of La Gloria, 150 m., Magdalena, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the type locality in the Magdalena Valley.

See no. 10 of key (p. 344) and under *C. casiquiare* above. Distinguishable from *C. variegatus* by having the foreneck and band across breast greyish instead of orange rufous. Differs from *C. casiquiare* by having the anterior half of crown deep neutral grey instead of chestnut.

Page

348 *Crypturellus brevirostris brevirostris* (Pelzeln) probably occurs in southeastern Colombia, for it has been taken at Jauareté, Brazil, at the mouth of the Río Papurí on the frontier of the Vaupés territory of Colombia. It superficially resembles *C. variegatus* (no. 10 of key, p. 344) but is much smaller (wing 137-145 mm.), the bill from the forehead measuring 21-23 mm. as against 28-34 mm. It is further distinguished by having the sides of the head chestnut instead of sooty brown.

COLYMBIDAE

349 *Poliocephalus dominicus speciosus* (Lynch-Arribálzaga). Recently found by Lumsden and Borrero as high as 2800 m. in the upper Río Cusiana valley, Eastern Andes (Vadohondo, below Páramo de Toquilla). (Dugand, *in litt.*).

Also taken recently by Borrero on the lake behind Muña Dam (2555 m.) at the southwestern edge of the Sabana de Bogotá.

349 *Colymbus occipitalis juninensis* (Berlepsch and Stolzmann). Specimens from Lake La Cocha in the collection of the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales of Bogotá extend the known range of this grebe to the eastern slope of the Andes in eastern Nariño. Females with well-developed eggs, and young birds were found in that locality by Lumsden and Borrero in February (Dugand, *in litt.*).

350 Add before Procellariidae:

Family DIOMEDEIDAE — The ALBATROSSES

Diomedea irrorata Salvin GALÁPAGOS ALBATROSS

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1883, p. 430 (Callao Bay, Perú).

Range of the species.—Breeds on Hood Island in the Galápagos Archipelago. Ranges northward to the Gulf of Panamá and the west coast of Colombia, and eastward and southward to the coasts of Ecuador and Perú.

COLOMBIA.—The Pacific coast (between the Octavia Rocks, 6° 45' N., and Bahía de Aguacate, 6° 50' N. [R. C. Murphy]).

A large sea bird with head and neck white tinged yellow, upper parts generally smoky brown with wavy white lines, more conspicuous on lower back and rump. Below finely vermiculated brown and white. Wing 490-593 mm., wing-spread 2 to 2.35 m.; exposed culmen 136-160 mm.; depth of closed bill at base, 44-52 mm.

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PROCELLARIIDAE and HYDROBATIDAE

350 Add to paragraph "a" of key:

Above chocolate-brown, below greyish brown or white; tail wedge-shaped; wing 272-314 mm.	*Puffinus pacificus*
Above brown to dusky brown, feathers narrowly margined with greyish white (which largely disappears with wear); below white; legs yellow, toes distally black; wing 294-304 mm.	*Pterodroma phaeopygia*

Add to paragraph "b" of same key:

Above sooty black; rump, lower breast and middle of abdomen white.....	*Oceanites gracilis*

PROCELLARIIDAE

351 Add before *Puffinus griseus* (Gmelin):

Puffinus pacificus chlororhynchus Lesson
WEDGE-TAILED SHEARWATER

Traité d'Orn., livr. 8, p. 613, 1831 (Sharks' Bay, West Australia).

Range of the species.—Breeds on islands in the Pacific Ocean from the Australian region north to the Hawaiian Islands and westward in the Indian Ocean.

COLOMBIA.—The extreme northern end of the Pacific coast (7 km. off the coast of southern Darién [Chocó], 17 km. south of the Colombian border [R. C. Murphy, *in litt.*]). [*Breeds on Tanna, Lord Howe and Christmas Islands in the Central Pacific.*]

351 Add before Family Hydrobatidae:

Pterodroma phaeopygia **phaeopygia** (Salvin) GALÁPAGOS PETREL

Oestreleta phaeopygia, Trans. Zool. Soc. London, *9*, p. 507, pl. 88, fig. 1, 1876 (Chatham Islands, Galápagos Archipelago).

Range of the species.—Breeds on the Galápagos and Hawaiian Islands.

COLOMBIA.—"A regular inhabitant of the waters around Malpelo Island" (R. C. Murphy, *in litt.*). [*Breeds in the Galápagos Islands. Ranges southward and eastward to the coasts of Perú and Ecuador, northward to the Gulf of Panamá.*]

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HYDROBATIDAE

351 Add before *Oceanodroma tethys kelsalli* (Lowe):

Oceanites gracilis gracilis (Elliot) ELLIOT'S STORM PETREL

Thalassidroma gracilis, Ibis, p. 391, 1859 (Coast of Chile).

Range of the species.—Known from the Pacific coast of South America from Valparaíso, Chile, to southwestern Colombia; the Galápagos Islands. Breeding grounds unknown.

COLOMBIA.—Between Sept. 20 and 24 abundant along the coast between Tumaco and Ecuadorian ports (R. C. Murphy, *in litt.*). [*Range of the species except the Galápagos Islands.*]

SULIDAE

354 *Sula leucogaster leucogaster* (Boddaert). Taken by Carriker on Terrón de Azúcar Island, just off the Colombian coast of Darién northwest of Acandí, Chocó (Dugand, *in litt.*).

PHALACROCORACIDAE

355 For *Phalacrocorax olivaceus olivaceus* (Humboldt) read:

Phalacrocorax brasilianus brasilianus (Gmelin)
BRAZILIAN CORMORANT

Procellaria brasiliana, Syst. Nat., *1,* (2), p. 564, 1789 (Northeastern Brazil).

Hellmayr and Conover show that this is an earlier name (See Cat. Bds. Amer., *13,* pt. 1, no. 2, p. 141, footnote 1, 1948).

J. I. Borrero reports a specimen from Lake La Cocha, 2800 m., in the headwaters of the Río Putumayo, eastern slope of the Andes of Nariño (Dugand, *in litt.*).

FREGATIDAE

356 For *Fregata magnificens rothschildi* Mathews read:

Fregata magnificens Mathews AMERICAN MAN-O'-WAR BIRD

Austr. Avian Rec., *2,* p. 120, 1914 (Barrington Island, Galápagos Islands).

It is now regarded as extremely doubtful whether birds from the Caribbean can be separated from those of the Pacific.

ARDEIDAE

360 *Florida caerulea caerulescens* (Latham). One specimen from the Río Apaporis (Laguna Uninaná), under the Equatorial line,

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is the first Colombian record east of the Andes (Dugand, *in litt.*).

360 Add before *Casmerodius albus egretta* (Gmelin):

Bubulcus ibis ibis (Linnaeus) CATTLE EGRET

Ardea ibis, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, *1*, p. 144, 1758 (Egypt).

Range of the species.—The Iberian Peninsula, Africa; Madagascar and adjacent islands. Asia from the Caspian Sea to Japan. Formosa, Hainan, the Philippines and the East Indies to Ceram and Buru. Northern South America.

COLOMBIA.—Known from the lower Río San Juan on the Pacific coast (Punto Muchimbo), and the Bogotá plateau on the Eastern Andes (Chía, 2562 m.). A sight record from the Caribbean coast in the lower Río Magdalena region (Palmar de Varela). [*Dutch and British Guiana; Venezuela. The Iberian Peninsula. Africa, Madagascar and adjacent islands. Western Asia.*]

See no. 3 of key (p. 357). Rather similar to the white phase of *Florida caerulea* but crown tinged buffy (non-breeding) or crown, neck, breast and flank plumes buff or vinous pink (breeding). Bill yellow, shorter, 50-60 mm. as against 70-80 mm.

Professor Dugand informs me that a young female has been taken recently (November 25, 1951) near Chía, 2562 m., on the Sabana de Bogotá. This constitutes the first record of the species at a high altitude in the Andes. He also observed a flock of eight on a savanna near Palmar de Varela, Atlántico, on the Caribbean coast, December 30, 1951. The birds, as usual with this species, were in the company of cattle and were busily engaged in chasing insects in the grass.

First recorded in the New World in British Guiana in 1937, then in Venezuela in 1943, 1947 and 1948; also found in Surinam in 1947, this Old World species has spread across northern South America. How it crossed the Atlantic Ocean is not known.

361 For *Syrigma sibilatrix* (Temminck) read:

* **Syrigma sibilatrix fostersmithi** Friedmann
NORTHERN WHISTLING HERON

Smiths. Misc. Coll., *111*, (9), pp. 1-2, 1949 (Caicara, Monagas, Venezuela).

The known range of this form extends from the Llanos of Casanare in Colombia eastward through the valleys of the Apure and Orinoco Rivers to northeastern Venezuela in Monagas.

363 *Tigrisoma salmoni salmoni* Sclater and Salvin. Recently recorded by Dugand from the base of the Macarena Mts. east of the

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Eastern Andes (río Entrada, río Guapayita). This species was known previously in Colombia only from the region west of the Eastern Andes.

364 *Ixobrychus exilis bogotensis* Chapman. Two specimens taken by J. I. Borrero on Lake Tota, 3015 m., Boyacá are the first ones recorded from the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes. Hitherto this form was known only from the Sabana de Bogotá.

COCHLEARIIDAE

364 Add before *Cochlearius cochlearius cochlearius* (Linnaeus):

Cochlearius cochlearius panamensis Griscom

PANAMÁ BOAT-BILLED HERON

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 235, p. 11, 1926 (Corozal, Panamá Canal Zone).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from the western shore of the Gulf of Urabá (Acandí). [*Southwestern Costa Rica, Panamá; ? western Ecuador.*]

The west Ecuador record is uncertain as it is based on immature birds. It should be noted, however, that an adult bird from the west coast of Colombia (Nuquí) belongs unquestionably to the nominate form. Wetmore has recently recorded *C. c. cochlearius* from eastern Panamá (Smiths. Misc. Coll., *117* (2), p. 1, 1951). Further collecting may show that *Cochlearius zeledoni* of northern Central America and *C. cochlearius* are specifically distinct, in which case *panamensis* would become a subspecies of *C. zeledoni* as treated by Sturgis (Field Book Bds. Panama Canal Zone, p. 91, 1928).

A key for the adults of the two forms found in Colombia would be as follows:

Bill very broad (40-45 mm.); sides of neck pale grey to white; throat, foreneck and chest white to cream-color	*Cochlearius c. cochlearius*
Bill similar, but sides of neck light greyish olive, passing to fawn-color on throat and breast	*Cochlearius c. panamensis*

Adult females of *panamensis* are much darker than the males, slaty grey above and grey on foreneck. The immature birds are cinnamon rufous above.

Family rank accorded to this species is most probably unjustified. It is generally conceded that *Cochlearius* is merely an aberrant Night Heron (*Nycticorax*), which it rather resembles in color pattern and in habits.

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THRESKIORNITHIDAE

367 *Mesembrinibis cayennensis* (Gmelin). Occurs in the lower Magdalena Valley (Norosí, Magangué [Dugand, *in litt.*]).

367 *Guara alba* (Linnaeus). A flock was noted by Prof. Dugand on the Caribbean shore at Galerazamba, July 29, 1951.

PHOENICOPTERIDAE

368 line 25. add extralimital range for *Phoenicopterus r. ruber* as follows: [*Range of the species except Perú and southern Brazil southward to Tierra del Fuego.*]

ANATIDAE

369 in key to Anatidae, under "b", second paragraph, for "Bill broad, about 25 mm. wide at tip" read: Bill broad, over 15 mm. wide at tip.

374 For *Anas cyanoptera cyanoptera* Vieillot read:

* **Anas cyanoptera septentrionalium** Snyder and Lumsden
NORTH AMERICAN CINNAMON TEAL

Occ. Pap. Roy. Ontario Mus., no. 10, p. 16, 1951 (Jensen, Utah, U.S.A.).

COLOMBIA.—Sporadic winter visitor. Known from a banded specimen taken at Sitionuevo (lower Magdalena Valley) on April 8 and a male from Juradó (Pacific coast) on October 2. [*Breeds in western North America. Winters southward occasionally to northern Colombia and possibly Venezuela.*]

A bird recorded from Sipí may belong to this race.

Snyder and Lumsden have reviewed the Cinnamon Teal (Occ. Pap. Roy. Ontario Museum, no. 10, pp. 1-18, Aug. 10, 1951) and described the following two resident races from Colombia which should be added after *A. c. septentrionalium.*

Anas cyanoptera borreroi Snyder and Lumsden
BORRERO'S CINNAMON TEAL

Occ. Pap. Roy. Ontario Mus., no. 10, p. 15, 1951 (Sibundoy, "9000 ft." [error, 2200 meters], Putumayo, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the Eastern Andes from Boyacá south to the highlands of Putumayo and Nariño, 2200 m. to 3500 m. (Tibabuyes, Mosquera; Sibundoy). [*Highlands of Ecuador.*]

Additional records from Boyacá and Cundinamarca (Lake Tota, Lake Fúquene, Cucunubá, Gachancipá, La Herrera) and Nariño (Lake La Cocha).

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Anas cyanoptera tropicus Snyder and Lumsden

CAUCA VALLEY CINNAMON TEAL

Occ. Papers Roy. Ontario Mus., no. 10, p. 16, 1951 ("Valle Vijes" [= Department of Valle, Vijes], Cauca Valley, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the upper Cauca Valley below 1200 m. (La Paila, Vijes, Cali, Palmira, Puerto Tejada).

Additional Records.—Quilichao 1115 m.

Records from the lower Cauca and the Magdalena Valley may belong here.

The North American migrant can be told from the South American races by lacking dark spots on the terminal portion of the feathers of the flanks. The wing of the males measures 176-195 (184.9) mm., females 167-185 (174.9) mm. The Cauca Valley race (*tropicus*) can be distinguished from that of the highlands of Colombia (*borreroi*) by smaller size: wing ♂ ♀ 168-181 (175.8) mm. vs. ♂ 189-209 (195.5) mm., ♀ 175-195 (184-1) mm. Wing measurements are those given by Snyder and Lumsden.

374 Add before *Anas clypeata* Linnaeus:

Anas crecca carolinensis Gmelin GREEN-WINGED TEAL

Syst. Nat., *1*, pt. 2, p. 533, 1789 (Carolina).

Range of the species.—Breeds in the Northern Hemisphere. Winters from western Europe, Asia and the United States southward to northern Africa, Ceylon, the Philippines and northern Central America.

COLOMBIA.—Casual. Recently recorded by Dugand from Laguna de Fúquene, Jan. 24. [*Breeds in northern North America except western Alaska. Winters southward to northern Central America and the West Indies. Casual in Europe.*]

For ♂, see no. 18 of key (p. 370). Distinguishable from either *A. discors* or *bahamensis* by having the head reddish brown with a broad metallic-green band behind the eye.

For ♀, see no. 22 of key (p. 371). Distinguishable from either *A. discors* or *cyanoptera* by having the shoulder greyish brown. The bill of *crecca* is also somewhat narrower than in any of the above mentioned ducks (about 13 mm.).

374 *Anas clypeata* Linnaeus. Professor Dugand (*in litt.*) reports a specimen from the Central Andes (Medellín, February 15) in the collection of the Universidad de Antioquia.

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375 For *Sarkidiornis melanotos carunculatus* (Litchtenstein) read:

Sarkidiornis melanotos sylvicola Ihering and Ihering

Cat. Faun. Braz., *1*, p. 72, 1907 (new name for *Anas carunculata* preoccupied).

Hellmayr and Conover use a binomial for this species. I prefer to follow Delacour and Mayr in regarding it as a race of *melanotos*.

FALCONIFORMES

376 Since the appearance of the section on birds of prey in "The Birds of the Republic of Colombia" two important works on the subject have been published. They are the "Catalogue of Birds of the Americas", pt. 1, no. 4, pp. 1-358, 1949 by Hellmayr and Conover, and Friedmann's "The Birds of North and Middle America", pt. XI, pp. 1-793, 1950.

CATHARTIDAE

378 Add before *Cathartes aura jota* (Molina):

Cathartes aura aura (Linnaeus) TURKEY VULTURE

Vultur aura, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, *1*, p. 86, 1758 (Vera Cruz, México).

COLOMBIA.—The Central Andean region in Antioquia; the Caribbean coast and the Magdalena Valley (Puerto Valdivia, Medellín, Santa Elena; Barranquilla, Mamatoco, Santa Marta, Riofrío; "Santander"; Honda, Guaduas). [*Central México to northern and central Colombia. The Bahamas and Greater Antilles.*]

Measurements given by Dugand (Caldasia, *4*, no. 20, p. 566, 1947) for fresh specimens examined by him in Atlántico (Tubará, Palmar de Varela, El Paraíso) indeed point to their being referable to *C. aura aura* as suspected by him.

According to Hellmayr and Conover *C. a. jota* is found only in the upper Cauca Valley (San Antonio, El Tambo). East of the Andes it is probable that *C. a. ruficollis* Spix occurs, for it has been recorded from Encontrados, Zulia, Venezuela. Friedmann (Bds. N. & Mid. Amer., *11*, p. 45, 1950) believes that *C. a. teter* Friedmann probably reaches Colombia as a migrant from western North America.

379 For *Cathartes urubitinga* read **Cathartes urubutinga.**

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379 Add before *Cathartes urubutinga* Pelzeln:

Cathartes burrovianus Cassin BURROUGH'S VULTURE

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 1845, p. 212 (Vera Cruz, México).

Range of the species.—México, Panamá, northern Colombia, northern and central Venezuela. ? Rio Tapajoz, Brazil. Range not fully worked out.

COLOMBIA.—The Cauca and Magdalena valleys, the Caribbean coast, and ? east of the Andes in Meta (La Paila, Juanchito; El Paraíso; Gaira; Maicao; ? río Ocoa).

Until more is known regarding the status of this vulture in relation to *urubutinga* I prefer to regard it as a species, particularly as both may occur in Meta, *urubutinga* having been taken near the Macarena Mts. and *burrovianus* perhaps on the Río Ocoa. For a discussion of this species see Wetmore (Journ. Wash. Acad. Sci., *40*, no. 12, p. 415, 1950) and Dugand (Rev. Acad. Colomb. Cienc. Exact. etc., *8*, no. 30, pp. 154-156, 1951).

See no. 2 of key (p. 377). Distinguishable from *Cathartes urubutinga* by its shorter tail (190-221 mm. vs. 223-280 mm.) and shorter wing (450-485 mm. vs. 487-540 mm.).

ACCIPITRIDAE

382 in key to Accipitridae, under No. 9, third part, for *"15"*, read *16*.

389 *Elanus leucurus leucurus* (Vieillot). Hellmayr and Conover record *E. l. majusculus* Bangs and Penard from El Tambo and Munchique. Colombian birds actually are intermediate in size between the two races and might be just as well referred to *leucurus* as to *majusculus*. See Dugand in Rev. Acad. Colomb. Cienc. Exact. etc., *8*, no. 30, p. 158, 1951).

389 For *Odontriorchis pallidus* (Temminck) read:

Leptodon cayanensis (Latham) CAYENNE KITE

Falco cayanensis, Ind. Orn., *1*, p. 28, 1790 (Cayenne).

For the use of this name see Hellmayr and Conover (Cat. Bds. Amer., pt. 1, no. 4, p. 22 footnote 1, and p. 23 footnote 1, 1949). The above authors record a specimen from Morelia, Caquetá, thus extending the known Colombian range of this species to the Amazonian region.

390 Add before *Harpagus bidentatus bidentatus* (Latham):

* **Harpagus bidentatus fasciatus** Lawrence
NORTHERN DOUBLE-TOOTHED HAWK

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, "1868", 1869, p. 429 (Guatemala).

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COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone west of the Eastern Andes (Cautilito, Las Vegas, Mamatoco, La Tigrera, Riofrío, Caracolicito, Pueblo Viejo; río Juradó, Dabeiba, Bagadó, Cisneros, río Baudó, Nuquí, Santa Cecilia; Ricaurte, La Guayacana). [*Mexico to western and northern Colombia.*]

H. b. bidentatus is known in Colombia only from Caquetá Vaupés, and Meta (Yurimena).

391 *Helicolestes hamatus* (Temminck). Recorded from Remedios, Río Ité, Antioquia (see Hellmayr and Conover, Cat. Bds. Americas, pt. 1, no. 4, p. 47, 1949).

391 Add before *Accipiter superciliosus exitiosus* Bangs and Penard:

Accipiter cooperii (Bonaparte) COOPER'S HAWK

Falco cooperii, Am. Orn., *2*, p. 1, pl. 10, fig. 1, 1828 (Near Bordentown, New Jersey).

Range of the species.—Breeds from southern Canada to northern Mexico. Winters southward to Costa Rica and Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from a specimen banded at Charleswood, Manitoba, Canada, and recovered on the Eastern Andes at the Colonia Agrícola de Sumapaz, Cundinamarca, on Feb. 1.

See no. 48 of key (p. 386). Adult distinguishable from *Buteo albicaudatus* and *Accipiter collaris* by size. Wing ♂ 214-238, ♀ 247-278 mm.

See no. 59 of key (p. 387). The immature is separable from *Asturina nitida* by its longer tail, 181-242 mm. vs. 159-176 mm. for *nitida*.

391 For *Accipiter superciliosus exitiosus* Bangs and Penard read:

Accipiter superciliosus fontanieri Bonaparte

FONTANIER'S HAWK

Accipiter fontainieri [sic], Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, *37*, (22), p. 810, 1853 (Santa Cruz, region of Santa Marta, Magdalena, Colombia).

A. s. exitiosus is a synonym of the above.

392 Delete *Accipiter erythronemius salvini* (Ridgway) from the Colombian list. Hellmayr and Conover find that there are no stable color differences between birds from Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador and place *salvini* in the synonymy of *ventralis* (Cat. Bds. Amer., pt. 1, no. 4, p. 75, footnote 4, 1949). Therefore, birds from the Santa Marta region should be called *ventralis* rather than *salvini*.

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393 For *Buteo melanoleucus meridensis* (Swann) read:

Buteo fuscescens australis (Swann) WESTERN BUZZARD EAGLE

Geranoaetus melanoleucus australis, Syn. Accip., p. 67, 1922 (Valle del Lago Blanco, Chubut, Argentina).

The name *fuscescens* Vieillot (based on an immature bird) has page priority over *melanoleucus* Vieillot (based on an adult bird). Hellmayr and Conover regard *meridensis* as not separable from *australis*.

394 *Buteo albicaudatus colonus* Berlepsch. A sight record by Dugand from Puerto Colombia, Atlántico, extends the range of this form to the west of the extreme lower Magdalena River.

396 *Buteo magnirostris ecuadoriensis* (Swan). Professor Dugand informs me that a single specimen from the headwaters of the Putumayo (Sibundoy Valley, 2200 m.) collected by J. I. Borrero agrees with examples of *ecuadoriensis* from the Cauca highlands and the Cauca Valley in the collection of the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales of Bogotá.

Therefore delete the sentence "(except headwaters of the Putumayo)" in the Colombian range of this form.

397 For *Asturina nitida nitida* (Latham) read:

Buteo nitidus nitidus (Latham) GUIANAN SHINING GOSHAWK

This species is best included in the genus *Buteo*. I cannot follow Helimayr and Conover in including northern Colombia west of the Andes in the range of *Buteo n. blakei* Conover described from Costa Rica. A small series from southwestern Bolívar is inseparable from birds east of the Andes.

398 Add before *Leucopternis albicollis albicollis* (Latham):

* **Leucopternis albicollis williaminae** de Schauensee
WILLIAMINA'S WHITE-COLLARED HAWK

Not. Naturae, no. 221, p. 3, fig. 1 (p. 5), 1950 (Quimarí, southwestern Bolívar, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Known definitely only from Quimarí, 400-700 m. A specimen shot, but not recovered, by Prof. Dugand and J. I. Borrero at Los Pendales, Atlántico, probably belongs to this form. A specimen from "Bogotá" closely resembles *williaminae* which may indicate that it is found in the middle Magdalena Valley.

Williaminae differs from *costaricensis* of the Pacific coast by having the crown spangled with black and by having much black on the wing coverts and tertials.

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398 *Leucopternis schistacea plumbea* Salvin. Previously known in Colombia only from the Pacific coast, this bird occurs in the Caribbean coast region in the upper Sinú Valley (Quimarí).

400 *Urubitornis solitarius solitarius* (Tschudi). We unfortunately have no material of either this species or of *Harpyhaliaetus coronatus* (Vieillot); therefore, I can say nothing as to their relationship. A brief history of the nomenclature of the two is as follows:

1874 Sharpe makes *U. solitarius* a synonym of *H. coronatus* (Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., I, p. 221).

1884 Taczanowski does the same (Orn. Pérou, I, p. 129).

1912 Kothe writes paper on the distinctness of the two genera (Orn. Monatsb., 20, p. 1).

1922 Swann keeps the two as distinct genera (Monogr. Bds. Prey, I).

1931 Peters does the same (Bds. Wld., I, p. 246).

1948 Hellmayr and Conover regard *U. solitarius* as a subspecies of *H. coronatus* (Bds. Amer., pt. 1, no. 4, p. 199).

1950 Friedmann, Griscom and Moore place *solitaria* in the genus *Urubitornis* (Distrib. Ch.-List Bds. Mexico, pt. 1, p. 59).

1950 Friedmann does the same (Bds. N. & Mid. America, pt. 11, p. 417).

401 Add before *Spizaëtus ornatus* (Daudin):

* **Spizaëtus ornatus vicarius** Friedmann
CENTRAL AMERICAN HAWK-EAGLE

Journ. Wash. Acad. Sci., 25, no. 10, p. 451, 1935 (Near Manatee Lagoon, British Honduras).

COLOMBIA.—The Atrato Valley and the Pacific coast (río Juradó, río Salaquí, Alto del Buey 900 m., río Atrato, río Baudó, río Anchicayá). [*Southern Mexico to western Perú.*]

Spizaëtus ornatus ornatus (Daudin) is found in suitable localities throughout Colombia, excepting the Pacific coast and the Atrato region.

401 For *Spizaëtus tyrannus* (Wied) read:

Spizaëtus tyrannus serus Friedmann
NORTHERN TYRANT HAWK-EAGLE

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Smiths. Misc. Coll., *111*, no. 16, p. 1, 1950 (Rio Indio, near Gatún, Panamá, Canal Zone).

The typical form occurs only in southeastern Brazil.

402 *Circus cinereus* Vieillot. Specimens from the vicinity of Lake La Cocha, Nariño, and the Sibundoy Valley, Putumayo, in the collection of the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales of Bogotá extend the range of this bird to the eastern slope of the Colombian Andes. The species has also been recorded recently from the western side of the Andes of Nariño (Cumbal).

402 For *Circus buffoni* (Gmelin) read:

Circus brasiliensis (Gmelin) LONG-WINGED HARRIER

Falco brasiliensis, Syst. Nat., *1*, (1), p. 262, 1788 (Pernambuco, Brazil).

Hellmayr and Conover (Cat. Bds. Amer., pt. 1, no. 4, p. 224, footnote 3) show this name should replace *buffoni*.

402 *Geranospiza caerulescens caerulescens* (Vieillot). The range of this race extends westward in Colombia as far as the upper Sinú Valley (Quimarí).

FALCONIDAE

406 Hellmayr and Conover recognize *Herpetotheres cachinnans fulvescens* Chapman (Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., *34*, p. 638, 1915, Alto Bonito, Antioquia, Colombia) as a more deeply colored race occupying the Atrato Valley and the Pacific coast of Colombia, Darién and western Ecuador. I fail to see the distinction.

407 Add before *Micrastur mirandollei extimus* Griscom:

Micrastur semitorquatus semitorquatus (Vieillot)
COLLARED HARRIER HAWK

Sparvius semi-torquatus, Nouv. Dict. d' Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., *10*, p. 322, 1817 (Paraguay).

COLOMBIA.—The Santa Marta region and Atlántico (Dibulla, Nahuange, Bonda, Mamatoco, Cincinnati, Riofrío, Fundación; Tubará sight, Los Pendales). [*Venezuela southward to Argentina and Bolivia.*]

M. s. naso occurs only on the Pacific slope (río Juradó, Santa Cecilia).

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407 *Micrastur mirandollei extimus* Griscom. Previously known in Colombia only from the Pacific coast region, this race is found on the Caribbean slope in the upper Sinú Valley (Quimarí). Hellmayr and Conover do not recognize *extimus*. I regard it as separable.

407 Add before *Micrastur plumbeus* Sclater:

Micrastur gilvicollis gilvicollis (Vieillot)
WHITE-THROATED HARRIER HAWK

Sparvius gilvicollis, Nouv. Dict. d' Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., *10*, p. 323, 1817 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—The Guianas, the Amazon Valley southward to Argentina and Bolivia. Southeastern and southwestern Colombia and western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Known definitely only from Meta ("Bogotá"; Caño Yerlí [base of Macarena Mts.], 450 m.) [*Range of the species east of the Andes.*]

Micrastur plumbeus is now considered the western representative of *gilvicollis*.

409 For *Polyborus cheriway cheriway* (Jacquin) read:

Caracara plancus cheriway (Jacquin) JACQUIN'S CARACARA

The generic name *Polyborus* was originally applied to *Circus buffoni* and cannot therefore be used for this species. (See Hellmayr and Conover, Cat. Bds. Amer., pt. 1, no. 4, footnote 2, p. 281, 1949). The above authors regard *cheriway* as a race of *plancus* which occurs from Brazil south of the Amazon to Tierra del Fuego and the Falkland islands.

410 Add before *Falco deiroleucus* Temminck:

* **Falco peregrinus cassini** Sharpe CASSIN'S FALCON

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., *11* (4), p. 221, 1873 (Chile and the Straits of Magellan).

COLOMBIA.—Migrant. Known from the Subtropical Zone on the eastern slope of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (Cerro Pax, July 21) and from sight records from Puracé (June) and the río Patía. [*Breeds in the Falkland Islands, Tierra del Fuego and southern Patagonia.*]

Most easily distinguishable from the northern *anatum* by lacking the white auricular marks, the sides of the head being solid black.

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410 Add before *Falco albigularis albigularis* Daudin:

* **Falco rufigularis petoensis** Chubb NORTHERN BAT-FALCON

Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., *39*, p. 22, 1918 (Peto, Yucatán, México).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of Colombia west of the Eastern Andes and the Pacific coast south to the río Anchicayá and undoubtedly Nariño (Bonda, Minca, Mamatoco, La Concepción, Cincinnati, Riofrío, Caracolicito; "Bogotá"; Los Pendales; Nechí, Honda, La Palma, La Candela; La Manuelita, La Paila, Jamundí, Cauca Seca, Munchique). [*Mexico southward to western Ecuador.*]

410 For *Falco albigularis albigularis* Daudin read:

Falco rufigularis rufigularis Daudin GUIANAN BAT-FALCON

Traité Elem. Comp. d'Orn., *2*, p. 131, 1800 (Cayenne).

Falco albigularis is considered as of uncertain application (Hellmayr and Conover, Cat. Bds. Amer., pt. 1, no. 4, p. 306, footnote 2, 1949).

411 Add before *Falco columbarius columbarius* Linnaeus:

Falco femoralis pichinchae Chapman
ANDEAN APLOMADO FALCON

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 205, p. 1, 1925 (Crater of Mt. Pichincha, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical and Temperate Zones of southwestern Colombia (Munchique, Corrales [río Patía]). [*Ecuador southward to Bolivia and northwest Argentina.*]

CRACIDAE

413 In key to Cracidae, under no. 16, add the following as third paragraph after *Ortalis garrula:*

Similar, but under parts olive-brown or rufescent, crissum rufous to chestnut..... *Ortalis ruficrissa*

414 In key to Cracidae, under no. 19, first part, for "Tail feathers with dull rufous tips", read: Tail feathers tipped with white, buffy, rufous or chestnut.

414 *Nothocrax urumutum* (Spix). Professor Dugand informs me that he has received a specimen from the Río Apaporis region (Jirijirimo, 0° 06' N., 70° 37' W.), near the border of Brazil.

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414 *Mitu salvini* (Reinhardt). A specimen has recently been recorded by Dugand from the base of the Macarena Mountains (Entrada Camp), extending the Colombian range of this species nearly 400 kilometers northward from Umbría, Putumayo.

414 *Mitu tomentosa* (Spix). Two specimens from the Río Apaporis region (Laguna Uninaná, near Jirijirimo) reported by Professor Dugand (*in litt.*).

415 *Crax alberti* Fraser. An adult male was taken at Quimarí in the upper Sinú Valley.

417 Add before *Penelope ortoni* Salvin:

Penelope granti orienticola Todd RIO NEGRO GUAN

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., *45*, p. 211, 1932 (Manacapurú, Rio Solimões, Brazil).

Range of the species.—British Guiana, southern Venezuela, northern Brazil from the north bank of the Amazon to the upper Rio Negro; extreme eastern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—The Río Guainía region (opposite the mouth of the Casiquiare). [*Southwestern Venezuela, the Rio Negro region of northwestern Brazil to the north bank of the Amazon.*]

Conover and Phelps regard *orienticola* as a race of *granti* rather than of *jacquaçu* (Bol. Soc. Venez. Cienc. Nat., *10*, no. 68, pp. 321-325, 1947).

See no. 21 of key (p. 414). Differs from *P. ortoni* by having the mantle and lower back uniform dark glossy olive-green instead of bronzy. The outer primaries are pale greyish-brown rather than bronze-green. The breast and rest of under parts are dark brown finely vermiculated with rufous.

Two birds from the Río Apaporis region (Laguna Uninaná), in the collection of the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales, Bogotá, are tentatively referred to this form by Prof. Dugand.

418 Add before *Penelope argyrotis colombiana* Todd:

Penelope argyrotis albicauda Phelps and Gilliard

PERIJÁ GUAN

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1100, p. 3, 1940 (La Sabana, Perijá District, 1400 m., Zulia, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Sierra Negra in the Perijá Mts. (Tierra Nueva, Las Marimondas). [*Adjacent slopes of the Perijá range, Venezuela.*]

This form is recognizable by having the tail-feathers (excepting central pair) broadly edged with pale buffy white or greyish white instead of rufous or chestnut or light cinnamon.

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418 Add before *Penelope argyrotis mesaeus* Conover:

* **Penelope montagnii brooki** Chubb BROOK'S GUAN

Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., *38*, p. 5, 1917 (Above Baeza, eastern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded only from the mountains of southeastern Nariño (Cerro Pax) and the headwaters of the Putumayo (Santiago 2215 m. in the Sibundoy Valley [Lumsden and Borrero]. [*Temperate Zone of eastern Ecuador.*]

419 For *Ortalis garrula* subsp. read:

Ortalis garrula chocoensis de Schauensee CHOCÓ CHACHALACA

Not. Naturae, no. 221, p. 2, 1950 (Juradó, Chocó, Colombia).

419 Add before *Ortalis garrula garrula* (Humboldt):

Ortalis ruficrissa baliola Osgood and Conover
ZULIA CHACHALACA

Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. ser., *12*, no. 3, p. 31, 1922 (Oropé, "Zulia" [Táchira], Venezuela)

COLOMBIA.—Taken by Brother Nicéforo-María in the forested lowlands of the Zulia Valley (30 Km. north of Cúcuta). [*Northwestern Venezuela south and west of Lake Maracaibo.*]

419 *Ortalis garrula garrula* (Humboldt). Professor Dugand (*in litt.*) informs me that birds from the río Nechí (Mus. Univ. Antioquia Collection) belong to this form.

420 Add before *Pipile cumanensis cumanensis* (Jacquin):

* **Chamaepetes goudotii tschudii** Taczanowski
TSCHUDI'S SICKLE-WINGED GUAN

Orn. Pér., *3*, p. 275, 1886 (Tamiapampa, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone on the east slope of the Andes of Nariño and the headwaters of the Putumayo (Cerro Pax; Sibundoy Valley 220 m. [J. I. Borrero]). [*Eastern Ecuador, northern Perú.*]

420 *Aburria aburri* (Lesson). Not recorded previously from east of the Eastern Andes in Colombia. Dugand records a specimen from the east slope of the Macarena Mts. (Ridge S. W. of Entrada Camp 1350 m.). This bird was found in abun-

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dance there between 600 and 1600 m. altitude according to the collector

The species has also been taken in the Perijá Mts. at the northern end of the Eastern Andes (Tierra Nueva, Las Marimondas).

PHASIANIDAE

424 Add before *Rhynchortyx cinctus australis* Chapman:

* **Rhynchortyx cinctus hypopius** Griscom
CARIBBEAN LONG-LEGGED COLIN

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., *72*, p. 320, 1932 (Obaldía, Caribbean slope, Darién, eastern Panamá).

COLOMBIA.—The upper Sinú Valley (Murucucú), and undoubtedly the region about the Gulf of Urabá. [*Caribbean slope of eastern Panamá.*]

RALLIDAE

427 For *Rallus nigricans* Vieillot read:

Rallus nigricans caucae Conover CAUCA BLACKISH RAIL

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, *62*, p. 173, 1949 (Munchique, Cauca, Colombia).

A bird from El Poblado, near Medellín (Mus. Univ. Antioquia Collection) confirms the occurrence of this form in Antioquia (Dugand, *in litt.*).

427 Add before *Rallus semiplumbeus* Sclater:

* **Rallus limicola aequatorialis** Sharpe EQUATORIAL RAIL

Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., *23*, p. 18, pl. 2, fig. 1, 1894 ("Bogotá" errore = San Lucas, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—From southern Canada southward to México and Guatemala. Subtropical and Temperate Zones of southwestern Colombia, and Ecuador. ? Lima, Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the mountains of Nariño and the headwaters of the Putumayo (La Chorrera, near Túquerres; Sibundoy 2200 m.). [*Ecuador and ? Perú.*]

A specimen in the Academy's collection from Pisco, Perú (just south of Lima), does not belong to this ra

See no. 3 of key (p. 426). Differs from *R. longirostris* by smaller size, wing 95-107 mm., instead of 119-135 mm., and by its vinaceous brown under parts.

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427 *Rallus semiplumbeus* Sclater. Specimens taken by J. I. Borrero on Lake Tota, 3015 m., Boyacá, extend the range of this species to the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes. It was previously known only from the Sabana de Bogotá at 2550-2670 m. altitude.

429 *Porzana albicollis typhoeca* Peters. Recently recorded by Dugand from the eastern base of the Eastern Andes in Meta (Acacías). Previously known in Colombia only from the type locality on the Caribbean coast.

429 *Porzana flaviventer bangsi* Darlington. Three specimens were taken in the Sinú Valley (Tierra Alta), thus extending the range of this race westward from Atlántico.

433 *Fulica ardesiaca* Tschudi. Occurs in abundance on Lake La Cocha, 2800 m., Nariño, where Lumsden and Borrero collected specimens in every stage of development. They also noted this coot in the marshes of the Sibundoy Valley, 2200 m., Putumayo. (Dugand, *in litt.*)

EURYPYGIDAE

434 *Eurypyga helias major* Hartlaub. This form occurs in Colombia only west of the Andes. The record from Morelia, and another from the base of the Macarena Mts. (Río Guapaya) should be placed under *E. h. helias* (Pallas). See Dugand in Rev. Acad. Colomb. Cienc., *8*, no. 30, p. 159, April 1951.

CHARADRIIDAE

437 *Belonopterus cayennensis cayennensis* (Gmelin). Occurs in the headwaters of the Putumayo (Sibundoy Valley 2200 m.).

437 Line 19, under **Hoploxypterus cayanus** (Latham), for "ANDEAN LAPWING", substitute CAYENNE PLOVER.

437 Line 25, under **Ptiloscelys resplendens** (Tschudi), for "CAYENNE PLOVER", substitute ANDEAN LAPWING.

SCOLOPACIDAE

440 In key to Scolopacidae, under No. 10, first part, for "Wing 121-142 mm.", read: Wing 121-148 mm.

441 *Tringa flavipes* (Gmelin). Large flocks were observed by Prof. Dugand on the Caribbean shore at Galerazamba on July 29, 1951. The earliest previous record for Colombia was August 22.

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441 *Tringa melanoleuca* (Gmelin). Observed in large numbers on the Caribbean shore at Galerazamba by Prof. Dugand on July 29, 1951, a new early date record. The previous earliest record was "August".

443 *Limnodromus griseus griseus* (Gmelin). For a review of the genus *Limnodromus* see Pitelka (Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., *50*, no 1, pp. 1-108, 1950).

444 *Capella nobilis* (Sclater). Taken by Lumsden and Borrero at Lake Tota, Boyacá, and the Sibundoy Valley, Putumayo, and by Gabriel González on Páramo del Tábano, Nariño (Dugand, *in litt.*).

444 Add before *Chubbia imperialis* (Sclater and Salvin):

Capella **undulata undulata** (Boddaert) GUIANAN GIANT SNIPE

Scolopax undulata, Tabl. Pl. Enl., p. 54, 1783 (Cayenne).

Range of the species.—French and British Guiana, the upper Rio Branco in northern Brazil, Venezuela, the Llanos of eastern Colombia, Southern Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Llanos del Meta (río Manacacías about 100 km. east of Puerto López), whence it has been recently recorded by Dugand.

See no. 6 of key (p. 439). Differs from any other snipe by having the primaries barred with buffy or sandy. Wing, 152-165; bill, 99-115 mm.

444 *Chubbia imperialis* (Sclater and Salvin). Mr. James Bond, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, examined the type and only known specimen of this species in the British Museum. He informs me that *C. imperialis* "differs strikingly from *jamesoni* in color by its much more rufous coloration. The upper parts are broadly barred with black; the anterior under parts rufous barred and mottled with black; the posterior under parts white boldly barred with black; the three outer tail feathers (the rest missing) unbarred".

C. imperialis appears to be a perfectly valid species and its rediscovery would be a matter of the greatest interest.

447 Add before Recurvirostridae:

Philomachus pugnax (Linnaeus) RUFF

Tringa pugnax, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, *1*, p. 148, 1758 (Sweden).

Range of the species.—Breeds in northern Europe and Asia. Winters in northern Africa and India. Casual in winter in Barbados and Grenada and ? Colombia.

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COLOMBIA.—Casual. Known only from a single "Bogotá" skin. The adult male in breeding plumage can be told from any other species of sandpiper by the elongated feathers springing from the sides of the neck forming a ruff. These feathers can be black, white, buff, etc.; plain, barred, or spotted.

See no. 13 of key (p. 440). Male in non-breeding plumage (wing 185-195 mm.), distinguishable from *Heteroscelus incanus* in any plumage by the brown pale-edged feathers of the upper parts instead of uniform greyish; and much longer tarsus, 45-50 vs. 30-35 mm.

See no. 17 of key (p. 440) for female. Middle toe 26-29, culmen 29-34 mm., neck and breast greyish or buffy instead of brown spotted white or streaked darker as in *Calidris melanotos*.

LARIDAE

451 *Phaetusa simplex simplex* (Gmelin). One specimen secured by J. I. Borrero on Lake Tota, 3015 m., in the mountains of Boyacá (Dugand, *in litt.*). This is the highest locality in Colombia at which the species has been taken.

COLUMBIDAE

455 In key to Columbidae, under No. 19, third part, for "*Geotrigon frenata*", read: *Geotrygon frenata*.

458 Add before *Columba subvinacea berlepschi* Hartert:

* **Columba subvinacea ruberrima** de Schauensee QUIMARÍ RUDDY PIGEON

Not. Naturae, no. 221, p. 4, 1950 (Quimarí, 600 m., Bolívar, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the upper Sinú Valley (Quimarí).

459 Add before *Columba plumbea bogotensis* (Berlepsch and Leverkühn):

Columba subvinacea zuliae Cory ZULIA RUDDY PIGEON

Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Orn. Ser., *1*, p. 295, 1915 (Oropé, "Zulia" [Táchira], Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Brother Nicéforo-María reports to Professor Dugand that he has secured several examples in the forested lowlands of the Catatumbo region (vicinity of Petrólea). [*Northwestern Venezuela eastward to the Caracas region.*]

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460 *Zenaida auriculata vulcania* de Schauensee. Previously known only from the western flank of the Andes of Nariño, this form occurs also on the eastern slope (Lake La Cocha) where it was secured by Lumsden and Borrero. (Dugand, *in litt.*).

461 Add before *Columbigallina passerina albivitta* (Bonaparte):

Metriopelia melanoptera saturatior Chubb
ECUADORIAN BLACK-WINGED DOVE

Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., *38*, p. 32, 1917 (Cañar, Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Colombia to Bolivia, Chile and western Argentina.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the mountains of Nariño (near Pasto). [*Páramo Zone of Ecuador.*]

See no. 26 of key (p. 456). Throat white, wings and tail blackish, shoulder white. Wing about 132-135 mm.; tail about 95 mm.

461 *Columbigallina minuta elacodes* (Todd). Recently recorded by Dugand from the extreme lower Magdalena Valley on the Caribbean coast in Atlántico (El Paraíso).

464 *Leptotila verreauxi decolor* (Salvin). Two specimens, inseparable in color from *decolor*, were taken on Cerro Pax and the Río San Miguel, showing that this form crosses to the east slope of the Eastern Andes in southern Nariño.

466 For *Geotrygon goldmani* Nelson read:

Geotrygon goldmani goldmani Nelson. A race of this dove has recently been described from Panamá.

467 *Geotrygon frenata bourcieri* Bonaparte. This species occurs on the east slope of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (Cerro Pax).

PSITTACIDAE

473 *Ara severa castaneifrons* Lafresnaye. The Mena brothers secured an example of this species in southeastern Nariño (río San Miguel). As yet no *Ara* has been taken in Nariño west of the Andes.

475 Add before *Aratinga pertinax aeruginosus* (Linnaeus):

* **Aratinga pertinax griseipecta** de Schauensee
GREY-THROATED PAROQUET

Not. Naturae, no. 221, p. 6, 1950 (Tierra Alta, Sinú Valley, Bolívar, Colombia).

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COLOMBIA.—Known only from the upper Sinú Valley (Tierra Alta, Murucucú).

475 Add before *Leptosittaca branickii* Berlepsch and Stolzmann:

Aratinga pertinax venezuelae Zimmer and Phelps
VENEZUELAN BROWN-THROATED PAROQUET

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1511, p. 6, May 8, 1951 (Altagracia, Río Orinoco, Bolívar, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Extreme eastern Colombia on the upper Orinoco (Maipures). [*Venezuela, except western Zulia, the Orinoco Delta and the region about Roraima.*]

Delete Maipures from the range of *A. p. lehmanni* Dugand.

476 * *Pyrrhura picta subandina* Todd. A series of this bird was collected at Quimarí and Murucucú. It was previously known only from Jaraquiel, the type locality.

481 Add before *Touit dilectissima dilectissima* (Sclater and Salvin):

Touit huetii (Temminck) HUET'S PARROTLET

Psittacus huetii, Pl. Col., livr. 83, pl. 491, 1830 (Upper Amazonia).

Range of the species.—Trinidad, Venezuela, British Guiana. Eastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador and northeastern Peru.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Río Güejar at the foot of the Macarena Mountains (Plaza Bonita).

See no. 47 of key (p. 471) for male. Central tail-feathers green, rest red with a terminal black bar. Forehead blackish; space below eye blue.

See no. 48 of key (p. 471) for female. Distinguishable from *Touit dilectissima* by having the forehead blackish, and the space below and in front of eye blue instead of red. Under wing-coverts entirely red instead of red and yellow.

I have recently received specimens of *Touit d. dilectissima* from western Ecuador, so that species should be looked for in Nariño.

482 *Pionopsitta haematotis coccinicollaris* (Lawrence). A series from Quimarí and Murucucú extends the range of this form eastward from Juradó on the Pacific coast, the only locality in Colombia from which it was known.

485 For *Pionus sordidus sordidus* (Linnaeus) read:

Pionus sordidus ponsi Aveledo and Ginés
PERIJÁ SORDID PARROT

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Mem. Soc. Cienc. Nat. La Salle, Caracas, *10*, no. 26, p. 60, 1950 (Monastara, Rio Negro, Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela).

This form is apparently restricted to the Perijá Mts. forming the border between Colombia and Venezuela.

485 *Pionus seniloides* (Massena and Souancé). Occurs on the eastern slope of the Andes in the headwaters of the Putumayo (Sibundoy Valley 2200 m.), where it was taken by J. I. Borrero.

CUCULIDAE

491 *Coccyzus lansbergi* Bonaparte. Professor Dugand reports (*in litt.*) a specimen from Los Pendales, Atlántico, in the collection of the Universidad de Antioquia.

495 *Neomorphus geoffroyi salvini* Sclater. A single specimen, close to, but not typical of this form was taken at Quimarí. Previously it was known in Colombia only from the Atrato Valley and the Pacific coast south to the Baudó Mts.

STRIGIDAE

497 Add the following paragraph to no. 12 of key:

In color not unlike *choliba*. Larger than either of the above. Wing over 180 mm. instead of under..... *Otus ingens*

498 Add before *Otus watsonii watsonii* (Cassin):

Otus ingens colombianus Traylor CAUCA SCREECH OWL

Nat. Hist. Misc., Chicago Acad. Sci., no. 99, p. 3, Feb. 8, 1952 (El Tambo, 1700 m., Cauca, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Southwestern Colombia, southward to northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the upper Cauca Valley on the east slope of the Western Andes between 1700 and 2350 m. (El Tambo).

498 *Otus watsonii watsonii* (Cassin). Professor Dugand informs me that he has two specimens from the base of the Macarena Mts. (Entrada Camp forest, 450 m.).

500 *Bubo virginianus nigrescens* Berlepsch. A specimen from the mountains of southeastern Nariño (Cerro Pax) agrees with one from Chiles in western Nariño.

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503 *Asio stygius robustus* Kelso. A specimen was taken in the mountains of southeastern Nariño (Cerro Pax).

CAPRIMULGIDAE

506 In key to Caprimulgidae, under No. 1, first part, for *Lurocalis rufiventris*, read *Lurocalis semitorquatus*.

506 In key to Caprimulgidae, under No. 3, first and second parts, for "marks", read markings.

506 Same key, under No. 6, second part, for "Wing over 150 mm.", read: Wing over 140 mm.

506 Same key, under No. 9, first part, for "♀ 147-169 mm.", read: ♀ 140-169 mm.

508 Add before *Chordeiles acutipennis texensis* Lawrence:

Chordeiles acutipennis micromeris Oberholser
YUCATÁN NIGHTHAWK

Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., *86*, pp. 24 (in key), 100, 1914 (Xbac, Yucatán, México).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from northern Magdalena and Bolívar (El Difícil, Camp Costa Rica; Norosí, La Raya). [*Breeds in southern México and in northern Central America. Winters from Costa Rica to northern Colombia.*]

See no. 9 of key (p. 506). Wing ♂ 161-179, ♀ 158-169 mm. Paler in color than *C. a. acutipennis*. Smaller than *C. a. texensis*.

Dugand has noted (Caldasia, *4*, no. 20, pp. 550, 598, 1947) that probably more than one form of *Chordeiles acutipennis* is to be found in Atlántico, on the Caribbean coast; one of them (typical *acutipennis*) is apparently the resident form, while the other is present only during the dry season. The finding of *micromeris* at El Difícil, a short distance southeast of the Atlántico territory, bears out Dugand's surmise. This form is supposed by Wetmore to be a migrant in northern Colombia (Smiths. Miscel. Coll., *117*, no. 2, p. 2, 1951).

509 *Chordeiles minor minor* (Forster). Mr. J. I. Borrero has taken two specimens on Páramo de Usme, 3200 m. on August 30, thus establishing a new early date record for the Nighthawk in Colombia.

509 Add before *Chordeiles minor henryi* Cassin:

Chordeiles minor howelli Oberholser HOWELL'S NIGHTHAWK

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Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., *86*, pp. 25 (in key), 57, 1914 (Lipscomb, Texas).

COLOMBIA.—? Transient. Recorded by Dugand from the Bogotá plateau (Ciudad Universitaria, Oct. 9). [*Breeds in Wyoming, Colorado, and Nebraska southward to northern Texas.*]

514 *Uropsalis lyra lyra* (Bonaparte). Professor Dugand (*in litt.*) reports a specimen from the Río Carare valley, 800 m., near Landázuri.

APODIDAE

514 In key to Apodidae, under "a", for "Collar rufous", substitute: Collar rufous-chestnut; wing 120-130 mm.

514 Same key, under No. 1, first part, for "wing over 190 mm.", read: wing over 180 mm.

515 Line 9, for "Cisnero", read Cisneros.

516 For *Chaetura spinicauda fumosa* Salvin read:

* **Chaetura spinicauda aetherodroma** Wetmore
PANAMANIAN SPINE-TAILED SWIFT

Smithsonian Misc. Coll., *117*, no. 2, p. 2, 1951 (Chepo, 500 ft., on Cerro Carbunco, eastern Panamá).

TROCHILIDAE

521 In key to Trochilidae, under No. 32, first part, for "Wing about 50 mm.", substitute: Wing about 45-50 mm.

521 Same key, under No. 42, first part, for "Wing about 41-45 mm." read: Wing about 41-49 mm.

531 Same key, under No. 165, first part, for "wing about 42 mm." read: Wing 41-48 mm.

537 Add before *Phaethornis guy apicalis* (Tschudi):

* **Phaethornis guy emiliae** (Bourcier and Mulsant)
EMILIA'S HERMIT

Trochilus emiliae, Ann. Sci. Phys. et Nat. d'Agric. et d'Ind., Soc. Roy. etc., Lyon, *9*, p. 317, 1846 ("Bogotá").

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COLOMBIA.—Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Western Andes, the Central Andes and west slope of the Eastern Andes (Lomitas, Pavas, Las Cruces, La Tigra, San Antonio; Salento, Miraflores, Angelópolis, within 20 miles west of Honda; El Cauca, Bucaramanga, Cunday, "Bogotá").

Additional records.—Pichindé above Cali.

P. g. coruscus is known in Colombia only from the northwest (? "Antioquia", Peque; río Juradó, east slope of Mt. Tacarcuna).

P. g. apicalis occurs in Colombia only east of the Andes (río Negro [Boyacá], Villavicencio, Buenavista, Macarena Mts., "Bogotá").

Emiliae is distinguishable from *apicalis* by its somewhat longer bill, 40-49 vs. 30-39 mm. for *apicalis*. *Coruscus* has a bill intermediate in length between two (38-43 mm.) and is somewhat darker grey below.

538 Add before *Phaethornis superciliosus susurrus* Bangs:

Phaethornis malaris insolitus Zimmer RIO GUAINÍA HERMIT

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1449, p. 18, 1950 (Río Guainía, junction with the Río Casiquiare, west bank, "Venezuela" = Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the type locality (west bank of the Río Guainía opposite the mouth of the Casiquiare). [*Adjacent portions of Venezuela and Brazil.*]

Zimmer (Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1449, 1950) places *cassinii, moorei, baroni* and *susurrus* as subspecies of *malaris*.

539 *Phaethornis hispidus* (Gould). A specimen from the río Churuyaco extends the range of this species in Colombia from Villavicencio southward into southeastern Nariño.

544 *Colibri thalassinus cyanotus* (Bourcier). Two specimens were taken by Lumsden and Borrero in the Sibundoy Valley, headwaters of the Putumayo, and a few were observed by them on the trail leading from the village of Cumbal to Lake Cumbal, Nariño. (Dugand, *in litt.*).

544 *Colibri coruscans coruscans* (Gould). Professor Dugand writes me that this bird occurs on the eastern slope of the Andes in the headwaters of the Putumayo (Sibundoy Valley 2200 m., [Lumsden and Borrero Coll.]).

546 Apparently through a slip of the pen, the English name for the genus *Popelairia* was written "Thorn-bill" rather than Thorntail, which is correct (E. Eisenmann, *in litt.*). Therefore, the English names of the three species involved should read

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POPELAIRE'S THORN-TAIL, BLACK-BREASTED THORN-TAIL, and CONVERSE'S THORN-TAIL.

The name "Thorn-bill" properly applies to the genus *Ramphomicron* (see p. 572).

550 Add before *Thalurania furcata verticeps* (Gould):

* **Thalurania furcata subtropicalis** Griscom

CALI WOOD-NYMPH

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., *72*, p. 337, 1932 (Above Cali, 1500 m., Cauca Valley, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone of the Western Andes on both slopes from the upper Dagua Valley and the mountains above Cali southward to Cerro Munchique (Cali, San Antonio, La Castilla, Lomitas, río Dagua; La Costa, Munchique).

Thalurania furcata verticeps is known in Colombia definitely only from Ricaurte, Nariño.

550 Add before *Thalurania furcata nigrofasciata* (Gould):

* **Thalurania furcata viridipectus** Gould

GREEN-BREASTED WOOD-NYMPH

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1848, pt. 16, p. 13 (Buenavista above Villavicencio, Colombia, *ex* Zimmer).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone on the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes ("Bogotá", Villavicencio, Buenavista, Susumuco, base of the Macarena Mts.; Morelia, Florencia). [*From Colombia southward to the Marañon in northern Perú.*]

Thalurania furcata nigrofasciata is known in Colombia only from the Río Guainía, Río Negro and Vaupés regions.

550 Add before *Damophila julie julie* (Bourcier):

* **Damophila julie panamensis** Berlepsch

PANAMÁ HUMMINGBIRD

Journ. f. Orn., *32*, p. 312, 1884 (Panamá and Veraguas).

COLOMBIA.—The upper Sinú Valley (Tierra Alta, Quimarí). [*Panamá.*]

See no. 42 of key (p. 521). Similar to *Damophila j. julie* but crown like the back, not glittering.

Records from Sautatá and Turbo must belong to this form.

552 *Hylocharis sapphirina* (Gmelin). Previously known in Colombia only from "Bogotá" and the lower río Igará-paraná, Zimmer

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records the species from the Colombian side of the Río Vaupés (opposite Tauapunto).

552 *Hylocharis cyanus viridiventris* Berlepsch. Previously known in Colombia only from the Santa Marta region and the río Zulia, Zimmer records this form from extreme eastern Colombia on the Río Guainía (opposite the mouth of the Casiquiare) and the Río Vaupés (opposite Tauapunto).

554 Add before *Leucippus fallax fallax* (Bourcier):

Leucippus theresiae leucorhous (Sclater and Salvin)
WHITE-VENTED GOLDEN-THROAT

Polytmus leucorrhous, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, p. 584 (Río Cobatí, an affluent of the Içana, northwestern Brazil).

Range of the species.—The Guianas and northern Brazil south to the lower Río Madeira and westward to eastern Colombia and northern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Río Guainía region (opposite the mouth of the Casiquiare). [*Upper Río Negro region and northern Perú.*]

See no. 105 of key (p. 527), ♂ Wing 55-60, culmen 17-19 mm. Entire under surface glittering golden green. Under surface of tail shining blue-green, under tail coverts white. The female resembles the male but the under parts, especially the throat and lower abdomen, are mixed with white, and the outer tail feathers are slightly tipped with white.

554 For *Leucippus fallax fallax* (Bourcier) read:

Leucippus fallax occidentalis Phelps and Phelps
WESTERN WHITE-THROAT

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, *62*, p. 111, 1949 (Sabaneta, 60 m., Falcón, Venezuela).

554 Add before *Amazilia fimbriata apicalis* (Gould):

Amazilia fimbriata obscuricauda Zimmer and Phelps
DARK-TAILED EMERALD

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1511, p. 9, 1951 (Guasdualito, Apure, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Apparently restricted to the extreme northern section of the Eastern Llanos along the Río Arauca, on the border

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of Venezuela. Zimmer and Phelps give no precise Colombian localities. See notes under *A. f. fimbriata* below.

* **Amazilia fimbriata fimbriata** (Gmelin) LESSON'S EMERALD

Trochilus fimbriatus, Syst. Nat., *1,* pt. 1, p. 493, 1788 (Cayenne).

COLOMBIA.—The llanos of eastern Colombia from the base of the Andes in Meta eastward to the Orinoco, south of the range of *obscuricauda.* According to Zimmer birds found in the localities listed under *apicalis* except for "Bogotá" belong here. He lists *apicalis,* of which we have no specimens, only from "Bogotá". The single specimen of this species, other than *fluviatilis,* in our collection from Palmar, "Boyacá" (= Casanare) agrees well enough with a series from French Guiana, but differs from them by slightly longer bill.

557 Add before *Amazilia viridigaster viridigaster* (Bourcier):

* **Amazilia saucerrottei australis** de Schauensee
GUÁITARA HUMMINGBIRD

Not. Naturae, no. 232, p. 2, 1951 (Yananchá, Guáitara Valley, Nariño, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Subtropical Zone of the Guáitara Valley in Nariño (Yananchá).

559 Add before *Adelomyia melanogenys melanogenys* (Fraser):

Chalybura urochrysia incognita Griscom
TACARCUNA PLUMETEER

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 293, p. 3, 1928 (Tacarcuna, eastern Panamá).

COLOMBIA.—Confined to the east slope of Mt. Tacarcuna, and probably the region to the west of the Gulf of Urabá.

Peters records this bird from both slopes of Mt. Tacarcuna. The Academy has a specimen from Permé on the Caribbean coast of Panamá just over the Colombian border. Specimens from Quimarí are variable, one quite close to the Permé bird in the blueness of the under parts, whilst others are indistinguishable from examples from the Pacific coast of Colombia.

559 *Adelomyia melanogenys melanogenys* (Fraser). Specimens from Cerro Pax, in the mountains of southeastern Nariño, extend the range of this form southward from Cundinamarca.

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561 Add before *Heliodoxa rubinoides rubinoides* (Bourcier and Mulsant):

Polyplancta aurescens (Gould) GOULD'S RUBY

Trochilus (Lampornis) aurescens, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 14, 1846, p. 88 (Tauapunto, Río Uaupés, Brazil, *ex* Zimmer).

Range of the species.—Southern Venezuela, southeastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador, western Brazil and northeastern Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Recorded only from the Río Vaupés region (opposite Tauapunto).

See no. 24 of key (p. 520), ♂. Upper throat velvety black, lower throat glittering green; broad band across breast rufous-chestnut; band from bill to center of crown glittering violet.

See no. 24 of key (p. 520), ♀. Similar to male but duller, without violet crown stripe.

561 For *Heliodoxa leadbeateri leadbeateri* (Bourcier) read:

* **Heliodoxa leadbeateri sagitta** (Reichenbach) ARROW HUMMINGBIRD

Coeligena sagitta, Journ. f. Orn., *1,* Beilage zu Extraheft, p. 23, 1853 (Lomo Santo, Río Marañón, northern Perú, *ex* Zimmer).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Subtropical Zone at the head of the Magdalena Valley where intermediate with *parvula.* The upper Cauca Valley? (La Plata, La Candela, San Agustín. Popayán?). [*Eastern Ecuador, northern Perú.*]

562 * *Heliodoxa leadbeateri parvula* Berlepsch. Change the Colombian range to read as follows:

COLOMBIA.—From the Macarena Mts. northward on the east slope of the Eastern Andes (Macarena Mts., "Bogotá", Villavicencio, Buenavista, Susumuco, Quetame, Mámbita, Medina, río Negro [Boyacá], "Bucaramanga"). [*Western Venezuela eastward to Mérida.*]

Zimmer (Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1513, 1951) with ample material finds that *parvula* is the bird which inhabits the range given above and can be distinguished from Caracas specimens which belong to the typical form. He regards birds from the upper Magdalena Valley closer to *sagitta* of Perú than to *parvula,* although intermediate between them. Further, he finds that Chapman's record of the species from La Frijolera is actually based on a female of *Heliodoxa jacula.*

I have not seen the Gould specimens recorded in the "Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum" (XVI, p. 319) from Popayán.

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562 Add before *Urochroa bougueri bougueri* (Bourcier):

Topaza pyra (Gould) FAIRY TOPAZ

Trochilus (Topaza) pyra, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 14, p. 85, 1846 (Rio Negro, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Southwestern Venezuela, northwestern Brazil, southeastern Colombia, northeastern Perú, eastern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Río Vaupés region (opposite Tauapunto).

See no. 31 of key (p. 521) for male. Tail abnormal; submedian rectrices much lengthened, curved inward and crossing, purple black; throat and under tail-coverts glittering green, the former separated from the golden red under parts by a black band.

See no. 24 of key (p. 520) for female. Middle of throat shining crimson; rest of body plumage shining green, more golden below. Outer web of outer tail-feather dull cinnamon.

This species closely resembles *Topaza pella pamprepta* Oberholser, which is known from Río Suno, eastern Ecuador, and may well be found in southern Colombia. *T. pella pamprepta* may be distinguished from *T. pyra* by the cinnamon outer tail-feathers in both sexes. The tibial tufts are black in *T. pyra,* white in *T. pella pamprepta.*

562 Add before *Aglaeactis cupripennis cupripennis* (Bourcier):

* **Urochroa bougueri leucura** Lawrence

WHITE-TAILED HILL STAR

Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, *8*, p. 43, 1864 (Eastern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Subtropical Zone on the eastern slope of the mountains of southeastern Nariño (Cerro Pax). [*Eastern Ecuador.*]

564 Add before *Coeligena coeligena ferruginea* (Chapman):

Pterophanes cyanopterus caeruleus Zimmer

NARIÑO SAPPHIRE-WING

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1540, p. 19, 1951 (Páramo de Guamués, Nariño, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Temperate Zone of the Central Andes and the mountains of Nariño (La Leonera, Santa Ignacia, Santa Isabel; Cumbal, Páramo de Guamués).

The nominate form is confined to the Eastern Andes of Colombia. In eastern Ecuador *P. c. peruvianus* Boucard is found.

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565 *Coeligena torquata torquata* (Boissoneau). A series from the mountains of southeastern Nariño (Cerro Pax) extends the range of this bird southward from the Bogotá region.

567 Add before *Boissoneaua jardini* (Bourcier):

* **Boissonneaua matthewsii** (Bourcier) MATTHEWS' CORONET

Trochilus matthewsi, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1847, pt. 15, p. 43 (Perú).

Range of the species.—Colombia to Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the eastern slope of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (Cerro Pax).

See no. 25 of key (p. 520). Throat spangled with glittering green, rest of under parts, except flanks, solid rufous-chestnut.

568 Add before *Heliangelus exortis* (Fraser):

Heliangelus strophianus (Gould) GORGETED SUN-ANGEL

Trochilus strophianus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 14, p. 45, 1846 (Western Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Southwestern Colombia? and western Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—The mountains of southwestern Colombia (Two "Bogotá" skins in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History).

This species very probably occurs in the mountains of Nariño, for it has been taken at San Gabriel, Ecuador, about 20 km. south of the Colombian border.

It resembles *H. a. clarisse* very closely but has a shorter bill (17-18 mm. vs. 22-23 mm.) and the tail is steel-blue instead of green.

568 For *Heliangelus exortis* (Fraser) read:

Heliangelus exortis exortis (Fraser)

569 Add before *Eriocnemis vestitus paramillo* (Chapman):

* **Eriocnemis vestitus smaragdinipectus** Gould
ECUADORIAN PUFF-LEG

Ann Mag. Nat. Hist., *1* (4), p. 322, 1868 (Quito, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—The Central Andes at their southern end and the mountains of southeastern Nariño (Puracé, Paletará, Almaguer; Cerro Pax). [*Eastern Ecuador.*]

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Delete the Central Andean localities from those recorded under *E. v. vestitus* (p. 568) and change the range in Colombia to read:

COLOMBIA.—Temperate and lower Páramo Zones of the Eastern Andes from Cundinamarca northward.

The southern form (*smaragdinipectus*) may be distinguished from typical *vestitus* by its brighter, almost glittering chest.

569 Add before *Eriocnemis mosquera* (Delattre and Bourcier):

* **Eriocnemis luciani luciani** (Bourcier) BOQUET'S PUFF-LEG

Trochilus luciani, Ann. Sci. Phys. et Nat. d'Agric. et d'Ind., Soc. Roy. etc., Lyon, *10,* p. 624, 1847 (Guaca = Huaca, northern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Southwestern Colombia southward to Junín and Cuzco, Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone on the western slope of the Andes in the upper Guáitara Valley, southern Nariño (Puerres). [*Ecuador.*]

See no. 87 of key (p. 525). Downy tibial plumes white, under tail-coverts glittering purple, throat tinged bluish, rest of under parts shining green; forecrown blue.

Eriocnemis cupreo-ventris has the crown green like the back. Its wing measures about 60 mm., while that of *luciani* measures about 70 mm.

569 *Eriocnemis mosquera* (Delattre and Bourcier). Occurs on the eastern slope of the Andes in eastern Nariño (Páramo del Tábano) where one adult male was collected by G. González for the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales of Bogotá. (Dugand, *in litt.*).

570 *Haplophaedia lugens* (Gould). Zimmer would unite this species with *H. aureliae* (Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1540, p. 35. 1951). I prefer to keep it distinct, certainly until the east Ecuador records of Buckley and Goodfellow and Hamilton are proved wrong.

571 Add before *Ocreatus underwoodii melanantherus* (Jardine):

* **Ocreatus underwoodii ambiguus** Zimmer

QUINDÍO RACKET-TAIL

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1540, p. 41. 1951 (Salento, west slope of the Central Andes, Quindío region, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Upper Tropical to Temperate Zones of the Central and Western Andes and the southern end of the Eastern

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Andes at the head of the Magdalena Valley (Santa Elena, Medellín, Toche, San Agustín, Buenavista [Huila], La Candela, Miraflores, Salento, Laguneta 2700 m.; Heights of Caldas [= above Dagua], Lomitas, Bitaco Valley, La Cumbre, La Tigra, Las Cruces, San Antonio, Andes west of Popayán 3100 m., La Florida, Cerro Munchique).

This is the population intermediate between *melanantherus* of Nariño and typical *underwoodii* of the Eastern Andes.

571 *Lesbia nuna gouldii* (Loddiges). Occurs on the eastern slope of the Andes in the headwaters of the Putumayo (Sibundoy Valley) where it was found by Lumsden and Borrero (Dugand, *in litt.*).

572 *Ramphomicron microrhynchum microrhynchum* (Boissonneau). Not yet recorded from western Nariño, but secured on Cerro Pax. Not recorded before from the east slope of the Andes south of Choachí, Cundinamarca.

574 *Chalcostigma herrani herrani* (Delattre and Bourcier). Three males were secured by G. González for the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales of Bogotá on the eastern slope of Páramo del Tábano, above El Encano, eastern Nariño. The locality lies just southwest of El Bordoncillo where F. K. Lehmann collected this bird in 1876.

576 For "San Agustinh", read San Agustín.

578 * *Heliothryx aurita aurita* (Gmelin). A female was secured on the Río San Miguel. Collected previously in Colombia only at Maipures, on the Orinoco, but found by Prof. Dugand on Indian ornaments from the lower Río Igará-paraná, an affluent of the Putumayo.

580 For *Chaetocercus jourdanii rosae* (Bourcier and Mulsant) read:

Chaetocercus jourdanii andinus Phelps and Phelps
ANDEAN WOOD STAR

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, *62*, p. 185, 1949 (Cubiro, 1650 m., Lara, Venezuela).

The extra-limital range is Lara and Táchira.

584 Delete *Lesbia victoriae eucharis* (Bourcier and Mulsant). Zimmer (Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1540, p. 47, 1951) suggest that the type of *eucharis* never came from Colombia at all, but from Perú.

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He fixes "the mountains southeast of Huanuco, Peru" as the type locality. It therefore should be deleted from the Colombian list.

TROGONIDAE

586 Line 4 of footnote, for "the inner web of the outer tail feathers is largely or obsoletely barred with white", read: the inner web of the outer tail feathers is largely black, or obsoletely barred with white.

587 *Pharomachrus mocino antisianus* (d'Orbigny). A specimen from Cerro Pax fills the gap in the range of this species on the eastern slope of the Andes south of Buenavista, Meta.

Professor Dugand writes me that a female was taken by J. I. Borrero on the grounds of the Ciudad Universitaria, Bogotá. The male was seen but not secured.

588 *Pharomachrus pavoninus auriceps* (Gould). Specimens from Cerro Pax and the Sibundoy Valley show that this form inhabits the Subtropical Zone on the eastern slope of the Andes in Nariño and the headwaters of the Putumayo. In the Tropical Zone *P. p. pavoninus* is found (Florencia, Caquetá).

590 Line 13, for "Swaison", read Swainson.

590 *Trogon melanurus eumorphus* Zimmer. Specimens from Meta (río Ocoa) are exactly like birds from Caquetá (Tres Esquinas) thus extending the known range of this form a considerable distance northward. (Dugand, *in litt.*).

ALCEDINIDAE

595 In key to Alcedinidae, under no. 3, first paragraph, for "Culmen 60-80 mm.", read: Culmen 57-80 mm.

MOMOTIDAE

598 Add before *Electron platyrhynchum platyrhynchum* (Leadbeater):

* **Electron platyrhynchum colombianum** de Schauensee
COLOMBIAN BROAD-BILLED MOTMOT

Not. Naturae, no. 221, p. 6, 1950 (Tierra Alta, Bolívar, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the upper Sinú and lower Cauca Valleys eastward to the middle Magdalena region (Tierra Alta, Murucucú; Puerto Valdivia; Remedios).

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599 *Momotus momota conexus* Thayer and Bangs. Previously unknown in Colombia between the Magdalena Valley and Panamá, two specimens from Quimarí and Murucucú fill in the hiatus in the range of this race.

600 *Momotus momota aequatorialis* Gould. Specimens from Río San Miguel and Río Churuyaco are the first records for Colombia on the eastern slope of the Andes.

Additional records.—Sibundoy Valley 2200 m.

GALBULIDAE

602 * *Brachygalba salmoni* Sclater and Salvin. This rare Jacamar, described from the Río Nechí in 1879, was known in Colombia only from the original pair. Von Sneidern secured three specimens at Quimarí and Tierra Alta in the Sinú Valley.

603 Add before *Galbula dea brunneiceps* (Todd):

* **Galbula leucogastra chalcothorax** Sclater

BRONZE-BREASTED JACAMAR

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 22, 1854 (1855), p. 110 (Quijos, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the extreme southeastern corner of Nariño (río San Miguel). [*Amazonian Ecuador and Perú eastward to the Río Juruá, Brazil.*]

A specimen from the above locality agrees with east Ecuador specimens in its very purple coloration.

The specimen recorded from Umbría as *G. l. leucogastra* agrees with that form in coloration, but it is not fully adult. When adults are secured in the Umbría region, farther to the north than Río San Miguel, it is possible that they will prove to belong to *chalcothorax* rather than to the typical form.

604 Line 9, for **Gabula,** read **Galbula.**

BUCCONIDAE

606 In key to Bucconidae, under No. 4, add as first paragraph:

Forehead white; chin black.....	*Monasa morphoeus pallescens* and *sclateri*

In second paragraph for *Monasa morphoeus* read *Monasa morphoeus peruana.*

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608 Add before *Bucco capensis* Linnaeus:

Bucco capensis dugandi Gilliard DUGAND'S COLLARED PUFF-BIRD

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1438, p. 1, 1949 ("Río Duda" = Río Dudita, 330 m., eastern foot of the Macarena Mts, Meta, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Andes in Meta (base of the Macarena Mts., Puerto López, río Ocoa) ranging eastward to the Colombia-Venezuela border on the Orinoco (Matabén).

I cannot separate birds from the Caquetá region (Florencia, Morelia) from Brazilian specimens. An east Ecuador bird is even darker than one from British Guiana. However, Prof. Dugand informs me that he has examined specimens from further north in Colombia and that they are consistently paler than birds from Brazil or British Guiana. I have seen no specimens from Meta, therefore, accept his judgment that the race is valid.

608 For *Bucco capensis* Linnaeus read:

Bucco capensis capensis Linnaeus

Delete the localities Puerto López and río Ocoa.

Change the range in Colombia to read:

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone in the Caquetá region southward to the Amazon (Florencia, Morelia; Loretoyacu).

610 For *Malacoptila panamensis panamensis* Lafresnaye read:

* **Malacoptila panamensis chocoana** de Schauensee
CHOCÓ PUFF-BIRD

Not. Naturae, no. 221, p. 8, 1950 (Juradó, Chocó, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the Atrato Valley, and the Pacific coast from the Panama border southward to the upper Río San Juan (Juradó, río Salaquí, río Jampavadó, río Jurubidá, Murindó, Dabeiba, Alto Bonito, río Baudó, Alto del Buey 900 m., Condoto, El Tigre, Santa Cecilia, Nóvita, Sipí).

Replaced farther south on the Pacific coast by *M. m. poliopis* Sclater.

610 For *Malacoptila panamensis magdalenae* Todd read:

Malacoptila panamensis panamensis Lafresnaye

COLOMBIA.—The upper Sinú and the lower Cauca Valleys eastward to the middle Magdalena Valley (Quimarí; Murucucú,

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Puerto Valdivia; Remedios; El Tambor). [*Western Costa Rica, Panamá.*]

611 *Micromonacha lanceolata lanceolata* (Deville). This rare species occurs in extreme southeastern Nariño (río San Miguel). The only previous record east of the Andes was of a bird taken at the río Dudita, base of the Macarena Mts., Meta.

611 * *Nonnula brunnea* Sclater. A male taken on the Río San Miguel, provides the first definite locality for this species in Colombia. A specimen marked "Bogotá" in the Academy's collection is paler and browner above, but this difference is probably due to fading as the specimen is old.

612 *Monasa morphoeus peruana* Sclater. A female recently recorded by Dugand from the base of the Macarena Mts. (Plaza Bonita) extends the range of this bird about 265 kilometers northeastward from Florencia, Caquetá.

CAPITONIDAE

617 Add before *Semnornis ramphastinus ramphastinus* (Jardine):

* **Capito bourcieri orientalis** (Chapman)
EASTERN EQUATORIAL BARBET

Eubucco bourcieri orientalis, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., *33*, p. 609, 1914 (Zamora, 600 m., Loja, Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the eastern base of the Andes in southeastern Nariño on the border of Putumayo (Río Churuyaco). [*Eastern Ecuador.*]

RAMPHASTIDAE

618 In key to Ramphastidae, under No. 5, second part, for "*Andigena hypoglaucus*", read *Andigena hypoglauca.*

621 *Andigena nigrirostris spilorhynchus* Gould. A series from Río San Miguel and Cerro Pax are the first specimens recorded on the east slope of the Eastern Andes. Specimens from the head of the Magdalena Valley are intermediate between this race and *occidentalis.*

Additional records.—Sibundoy Valley 2200 m.

625 *Aulacorhynchus prasinus albivitta* (Boissonneau). A series from the upper Río San Miguel Valley and Cerro Pax. Not previous-

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ly taken on the east slope of the Andes south of Choachí, Cundinamarca.

626 *Aulacorhynchus haematopygius haematopygius* (Gould). Skins from as far north as the west slope of the Perijá Mts. above Manaure belong to this form (Dugand, *in litt.*).

PICIDAE

628 In key, no. 16. For "*Chloronerpes rubiginosus*" read *Piculus rubiginosus*.

631 *Piculus rivolii brevirostris* (Taczanowski). Three specimens from Cerro Pax and the upper Río San Miguel extend the range of this form to the eastern slope of the Andes of Nariño.

631 Add before *Piculus chrysochloros xanthochlorus* (Sclater and Salvin):

* **Piculus chrysochloros aurosus** (Nelson)
GOLDMAN'S WOODPECKER

Chloronerpes chrysochlorus [sic] *aurosus*, Smiths. Misc. Coll., *60*, no. 3, p. 3, 1912 (Marraganti, Darién, eastern Panamá).

COLOMBIA.—Known from five specimens from the upper Sinú Valley (Quimarí). [*Marraganti, Panamá, one specimen.*]

632 Add before *Piculus rubiginosus buenavistae* (Chapman):

* **Piculus rubiginosus palmitae** de Schauensee
PALMITA GREEN WOODPECKER

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., *104*, p. 11, 1952 (La Palmita, Magdalena, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—The western slope of the Eastern Andes in Dept. Magdalena (La Palmita).

Delete La Palmita from the range of *P. r. buenavistae* which occurs only on the eastern slope of the Eastern Andes.

633 Add before *Chrysoptilus punctigula ujhelyii* Madarasz:

* **Piculus rubiginosus michaelis** de Schauensee
RÍO SAN MIGUEL GREEN WOODPECKER

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., *104*, p. 10, 1952 (Río San Miguel, southeastern Nariño, Colombia).

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COLOMBIA.—Known only from southeastern Nariño (río San Miguel). [*Eastern Ecuador.*]

638 *Phloeoceastes pollens pollens* (Bonaparte). A male from Cerro Pax is the first Colombian specimen taken on the east slope of the Andes.

639 *Veniliornis nigriceps equifasciatus* Chapman. Specimens from Cerro Pax and Río Churuyaco show that this form occurs on the eastern slope of the Andes in Nariño.

640 *Veniliornis dignus dignus* (Sclater and Salvin). A male and 3 females from Cerro Pax and Río Churuyaco agree well with a large series of this form from Colombia west of the Andes. They show only a slight approach toward *V. d. baezae* Chapman of eastern Ecuador in having the outer tail feathers somewhat less sharply barred than western birds.

DENDROCOLAPTIDAE

648 Add before *Dendrocolaptes certhia radiolatus* Sclater and Salvin:

Dendrocolaptes certhia puncti-pectus Phelps and Gilliard
PERIJÁ WOODHEWER

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1100, p. 4, 1940 (La Sierra, Perijá region, northwestern Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the northeastern corner of Norte de Santander near the Venezuela border in the Tropical Zone (Petrólea). [*Perijá region, northwestern Venezuela.*]

648 For *Dendrocolaptes certhia sancti-thomae* (Lafresnaye) read:

* **Dendrocolaptes certhia colombianus** Todd
MURINDÓ WOODHEWER

Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., *40*, p. 237, 1950 (Murindó, Antioquia, Colombia).

650 Add before *Dendroplex picus picirostris* Lafresnaye:

* **Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus orenocensis** Berlepsch and Hartert
ORINOCAN WOODHEWER

Nov. Zool., *9*, p. 65, 1902 (Nericagua, Orinoco River, Venezuela).

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COLOMBIA.—The eastern slope of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (Cerro Pax). [*Upper Orinoco, Venezuela and northeastern Ecuador.*]

654 For *Xiphorhynchus spixii ornatus* Zimmer read:

* **Xiphorhynchus elegans ornatus** Zimmer

Todd shows that *X. s. juruanus* (Ihering) and *X. e. ornatus* occur together at São Paulo de Olivença, Brazil, and therefore must be regarded as specifically distinct.

See no. 18 of key (p. 647). Change it to read:

18.	Pale spots on back wide, rather rounded at the ends; throat buffy, spots on breast very prominent.....	*Xiphorhynchus spixii*
	Pale spots on back less wide; throat buffy white, spots on breast small and less prominent; general color paler.....	*Xiphorhynchus elegans*
	Pale marks on back linear, not rounded at ends, narrow.....	*19*

655 *Xiphorhynchus obsoletus palliatus* (Des Murs). A specimen recently recorded by Dugand from the base of the Macarena Mountains (río Guapaya) extends the Colombian range of this bird about 320 kilometers northward from Tres Esquinas, Caquetá.

656 Add before *Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger aequatorialis* (Ménégaux):

* **Lepidocolaptes affinis frigidus** de Schauensee

PÁRAMO WOODHEWER

Not. Naturae, no. 232, p. 3, 1951 (Cordillera de Guamués, 3400 m., Nariño, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—The eastern slope of the Andes of Nariño. Tropical and Subtropical Zones, occasionally Temperate Zone (Cordillera de Guamués, Cerro Pax, Río Churuyaco).

Peters (Check-List Bds. World. 7, p. 51, 1951) places *lacrymiger* as a subspecies of *affinis*, originally described from México.

Thirteen specimens from Cerro Pax and Río Churuyaco agree perfectly with the type of *frigidus* in their dark bills, olivaceous backs and pale-streaked crowns. In addition 7 males are larger than those of 6 *aequatorialis*, having wings of 107-114 mm. (ave. 111 mm.) as against 101-107 mm. (ave. 104 mm.). Females do not show as great difference in wing length, but the wings do average longer. Six females of the latter have wings of 101-105 mm. (ave. 103 mm.) as against 97-104 mm. (ave. 100.8 mm.) for five females of *aequatorialis*.

The type of *frigidus* taken at 3400 m. must have wandered up from lower altitudes on the eastern slope of the Andes.

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661 Add before *Dendrocincla fuliginosa lafresnayei* Ridgway:

Deconychura longicauda connectens Zimmer
EASTERN DECONYCHURA

Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., *17*, no. 1, p. 8, 1929 (Puerto Bermúdez, Rio Pichis, Junín, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—The Rio Guainía region (opposite the mouth of the Casiquiare [Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. no. 432963 ♀ *ex* Dugand]). [*Eastern Ecuador, Perú, northwestern Brazil ,southern Venezuela.*]

FURNARIIDAE

669 *Schizoeaca fuliginosa fuliginosa* (Lafresnaye). Occurs on the eastern slope of the Andes in eastern Nariño (Páramo del Tábano) where G. González secured one male and two females for the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales of Bogotá (Dugand, *in litt.*).

669 *Synallaxis azarae media* Chapman. A specimen from Cerro Pax shows that this form occurs on the eastern side of the Andes in southeastern Nariño.

670 Add before *Synallaxis subpudica* Sclater:

* **Synallaxis moesta brunneicaudalis** Sclater
RUFOUS-WINGED SPINETAIL

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 26, 1858, p. 62 (Río Napo, eastern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from extreme southeastern Nariño, at the eastern base of the Andes (Río San Miguel, Río Churuyaco). [*Eastern Ecuador, northern Perú.*]

Differs from *obscura* by greyer under surface and darker, less brown, back.

676 For *Cranioleuca gutturata* (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny) read:

* **Cranioleuca gutturata peruviana** (Cory)
D'ORBIGNY'S NORTHERN SPINETAIL

Synallaxis peruviana, Auk, *36*, p. 274, 1919 (Moyobamba, Perú).

A northern race which extends from Caquetá, Colombia, to Junín, Perú, is separable from Bolivian birds (see Not. Naturae, no. 234, pp. 6-7, 1951). A single male from Morelia is darker than two from the río San Miguel and a series from Perú and Ecuador.

C. g. hyposticta (Pelzeln) will be the form found in the Río Guainía and upper Orinoco regions of eastern Colombia.

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676 Add before *Asthenes wyatti wyatti* (Sclater and Salvin):

* **Asthenes wyatti sanctae-martae** Todd MACOTAMA SPINETAIL

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, *63*, p. 85, 1950 (Macotama, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Temperate and Páramo Zones of the Santa Marta Mts. (Páramo de Chirugua 4500 m., Cerro de Caracas, above Macotama 2400 m., Paramo de Mamarongo, Sierra Nevada). I have no East Andean specimens.

677 Add before *Metopothrix aurantiacus* Sclater and Salvin:

* **Xenerpestes minlosi umbraticus** Wetmore
WESTERN SOFT-TAIL

Smiths. Misc. Coll., *117*, no. 2, p. 4, 1951 (Punto Muchimbo, Rio San Juan, Dept. of Valle, Pacific coast of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—The upper Sinú Valley southward across the Chocó region to the Pacific coast on the lower Río San Juan (Tierra Alta; Malaguita, Punto Muchimbo). [*Eastern Panamá.*] Differs from *X. m. minlosi* in being darker above and in having no white streaks on the fore-crown. A specimen from Tierra Alta agrees well with one from Garachiné, Panamá. Tierra Alta should be removed from the localities under *X. minlosi,* the range of which is probably east of the Magdalena River. As we do not have a specimen of the typical form in our collection the asterisk before the name should be deleted.

678 *Margarornis squamigera perlata* (Lesson). This form occurs on the east slope of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (Cerro Pax, río San Miguel, río Churuyaco). Also collected on Páramo del Tábano in eastern Nariño by G. González for the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales of Bogotá (Dugand, *in litt.*).

679 *Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii boissonneautii* (Lafresnaye). This bird also occurs on the east slope of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (Cerro Pax, río San Miguel).

682 Add before *Anabacerthia variegaticeps temporalis* (Sclater):

* **Anabacerthia striaticollis montana** (Tschudi)
MOUNTAIN ANABACERTHIA

Anabates montanus, Arch. Naturg., *10*, Bd. 1, p 295, 1844 (Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the eastern slope of the Andes of southeastern Nariño (río San Miguel). [*Eastern Ecuador and Perú southward to Junín.*]

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682 *Philydor erythrocercus erythronotus* Sclater and Salvin. Todd has described *Philydor fulvescens* as a new species (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., *63*, p. 86, May 25, 1950, El Tambor, Santander, Colombia). I have shown elsewhere (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, *102*, p. 129, October 11, 1950) that *fulvescens* represents the fully adult plumage of *erythronotus*.

686 *Thripadectes flammulatus flammulatus* (Eyton). This bird occurs on the east side of the Andes in Nariño (Cerro Pax, río San Miguel).

686 *Thripadectes virgaticeps magdalenae* de Schauensee. Occurs east of the Andes in Nariño (Cerro Pax). It was previously known only from La Candela in the upper Magdalena Valley. The bill of a female from Cerro Pax measures 20.5 mm.

688 *Xenops rutilans heterurus* Cabanis and Heine. Recorded for the first time east of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (río San Miguel). The specific name of this species should be *rutilans* rather than *rutilus*.

690 *Sclerurus mexicanus andinus* Chapman. Occurs on the western slope of the Perijá Mts. in the Sierra Negra (Monte Elías 1500 m.) where it was taken by Carriker (Dugand, *in litt.*).

690 For *Sclerurus guatemalensis guatemalensis* (Hartlaub) read:

* **Sclerurus guatemalensis ennosiphyllus** Wetmore
VOLADOR LEAF-SCRAPER

Smiths. Misc. Coll., *117*, no. 2, p. 7, 1951 (Volador, near El Tigre, 780 m., 25 miles west of Simití, Bolívar, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—From the Sinú Valley eastward to the west bank of the middle Magdalena River in the Dept. of Bolivar (Quimarí, Tierra Alta, Quebrada Salvajin; Santa Rosa, Volador).

FORMICARIIDAE

692 In key to Formicariidae, under no. 13, add the following paragraph and name:

Crown brownish olive, rest of upper parts rufous; throat white, breast tinged buff, the feathers edged black; wing-coverts with large round buff spots; tail 45-50 mm.; wing 57-59 mm..... *Myrmeciza pelzelni* ♀

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696 In key to Formicariidae, no. 63 should read as follows:

Crown black, back mixed black and grey.....	*Thamnophilus a. amazonicus* ♂ (1) *Thamnophilus punctatus* ♂ (1)
Crown black, back striped black and white.....	*Herpsilochmus dorsimaculatus* ♂
Crown grey or blackish grey.....	*64*

698 In key to Formicariidae, no. 79, add the following after the second paragraph:

Crown black, forehead spotted ochraceous, rest of crown white-spotted; neck and chest bright buff.....	*Herpsilochmus dorsimaculatus* ♀

702 In key to Formicariidae, under no. 132, add the following paragraph and name:

Under tail-coverts chestnut; wing-coverts with conspicuous round buff spots.....	*Myrmeciza pelzelni* ♂

709 Add before *Thamnophilus schistaceus capitalis* Sclater:

* **Thamnophilus aethiops aethiops** Sclater

WHITE-SHOULDERED ANT-SHRIKE

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1858, p. 65 (Río Napo, eastern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the eastern slope of the Andes of southeastern Nariño (río San Miguel, río Churuyaco). [*Eastern Ecuador, northeastern Perú.*]

See no. 52 of key (p. 696), ♂. Distinguishable from *Myrmeciza melanoceps* by having the shoulder and wing-coverts spotted with white, rather than the shoulder solid white, and by the wing being shorter, 73-80 mm. instead of 81-91 mm.

See no. 106 of key (p. 700), ♀. Differs from *Thamnophilus aethiops wetmorei* by having a black instead of brown tail.

709 **Thamnophilus aethiops polionotus** Pelzeln

NATTERER'S ANT-SHRIKE

Orn. Bras., *2*, pp. 77, 147, 1869 (1868) (Marabitanas, upper Rio Negro, northwestern Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Río Guainía region (opposite the mouth of the Casiquiare). [*Southern Venezuela and northwestern Brazil south to the north bank of the Amazon.*]

In the male this race is paler grey than *T. ae. wetmorei*. The female is darker and considerably more rufescent than those of *wetmorei*.

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710 Line 7, for Chapman, read Hellmayr.

710 Lines 9 and 10, delete the original reference of *Thamnophilus unicolor grandior* Hellmayr and substitute: Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ. Zool., *13*, pt. 3, p. 84, 1924 (Barro Blanco, Antioquia, Colombia).

710 *Thamnophilus unicolor grandior* Hellmayr. Two specimens from the río San Miguel and Cerro Pax show that this form occurs east of the Andes in southeastern Nariño.

712 Add before *Clytoctantes alixi* Elliot:

* **Neoctantes niger** (Pelzeln) BLACK BUSH-BIRD

Xenops niger, Sitzungsb. Ak. Wiss. Wien, math.-naturw., Kl., *34*, p. 111, 1859 (Marabitanas, Río Negro, Brazil).

Range of the species.—Northwestern Brazil, southeastern Colombia, northeastern Perú, eastern Ecuador.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Tropical Zone east of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (río San Miguel).

See no. 47 of key (p. 695), ♂. Entirely deep, lustrous black excepting large concealed white interscapular patch. Mandible sharply upturned.

See no. 96 of key (p. 700), ♀. Whole head, back, wings, tail and belly black, chest rufous-chestnut. Mandible upturned.

713 Under *Dysithamnus mentalis semicinereus* I have recorded specimens from San Gil. An immature male and adult female, however, differ from "Bogotá" specimens and others from the head of the Magdalena Valley in being yellower below and more olive above. Phelps records *D. m. olivaceus* (Tschudi) from western Zulia, northern Táchira, and Colombia. This subspecies occurs in Bolivia and southern Perú (Bond does not consider *tavarae* recognizable). It is difficult to believe that birds from northwestern Venezuela and northeastern Colombia are truly *olivaceus*, particularly as they are cut off from this race by birds from northern Perú (*tambillanus*) and eastern Ecuador and southeastern Colombia (*napensis*). I have not seen specimens from east of the Andes except from eastern Nariño. In any case the San Gil birds are definitely not like those of the upper Magdalena. The plate of the type of *semicinereus* (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1855, plate 97) agrees with birds from the upper Magdalena.

714 Add before *Dysithamus mentalis extremus* Todd:

* **Dysithamnus mentalis napensis** Chapman NAPO BUSH-BIRD

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 205, p. 4, 1925 (Below San José de Sumaco, Ecuador).

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COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Tropical Zone east of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (río San Miguel). [*Eastern Ecuador.*]

716 *Myrmotherula cherriei* Berlepsch and Hartert. Two males from the Río Guainía (opposite the mouth of the Casiquiare) in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History extend the known Colombian range of this species southward from Maipures (Dugand, *in litt.*).

716 For *Myrmotherula longicauda* subsp. read:

* **Myrmotherula longicauda söderströmi** Gyldenstolpe
SÖDERSTRÖM'S LONG-TAILED ANT-WREN

Arkiv. Zool., *21A*, no. 26, p. 5 (in key ♂), p. 6 (in key ♀), p. 36, 1930 (Near Río Napo, eastern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Southeastern Colombia to northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Known from Putumayo and southeastern Nariño (Umbría; río San Miguel). [*Northeastern Ecuador.*]

717 Add before *Myrmotherula surinamensis multostriata* Sclater:

Myrmotherula ambigua Zimmer DUIDA ANT-WREN

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 523, p. 5, 1932 (Playa del Río Base, 165 m., Mt. Duida, Venezuela).

Range of the species.—Eastern Colombia, southern Venezuela and northwestern Brazil.

COLOMBIA.—The Río Guainía region (opposite the mouth of the Casiquiare) and probably southwestward to the Río Vaupés.

See no. 141 of key (p. 703), ♂. Wing coverts margined yellowish. Crown streaked yellowish, back streaked white. This species is much like *Myrmotherula brachyura* but can be distinguished at a glance in the male sex by having the throat and interscapular patch yellow instead of white and by its longer tail, 21-24 mm. instead of 17-19 mm.

See no. 141 of key (p. 703), ♀. Resembles male but crown streaked tawny olive instead of white, and side of breast olive.

717 Bottom line, under *Myrmotherula fulviventris fulviventris* Lawrence, for "lower Magdalena Valley" read: middle Magdalena Valley.

720 Add before *Myrmotherula longipennis longipennis* Pelzeln:

* **Myrmotherula sunensis sunensis** Chapman
RÍO SUNO ANT-WREN

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 205, p. 8, 1925 (Río Suno, eastern Ecuador).

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Range of the species.—Southeastern Colombia southward to Junín, Perú.

COLOMBIA.—Known from a male taken in southeastern Nariño, in the Tropical Zone east of the Andes (río Churuyaco). [*Eastern Ecuador, northeastern Perú.*]

See no. 70 of key (p. 697), ♂. Very similar to *M. schisticolor*, but tail conspicuously shorter, 26-29 mm. as against 34-38 mm.

See no. 108 of key (p. 701), ♀. Very similar to *M. schisticolor*, but tail conspicuously shorter, 25-29 mm. vs. 33-37 mm. Differs from *M. menetriesii* by having the back more olive, less grey.

721 *Dichrozona cincta cincta* (Pelzeln). Recently recorded by Peters from the Río Guainía (opposite the mouth of the Casiquiare).

721 *Herpsilochmus dorsimaculatus* Pelzeln. Professor Dugand informs me that this species occurs on the Colombian bank of the Rio Guainía (opposite the mouth of the Casiquiare [2 ♂, 3 ♀ in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History]).

722 *Microrhopias quixensis consobrina* (Sclater). Occurs on the west bank of the middle Magdalena River in Antioquia (Casabe) according to Professor Dugand.

722 Add before *Formicivora grisea hondae* (Chapman):

* **Microrhopias quixensis quixensis** (Cornalia)

UPPER AMAZON ANT-WREN

Thamnophilus quixensis, Vertebrat. Synopsis Mus. Mediol. exstant. Osculati coll., p. 12, 1849 (Eastern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Tropical Zone at the eastern base of the Andes in extreme southeastern Nariño (río San Miguel). [*Eastern Ecuador, northeastern Perú.*]

723 Add before *Drymophila caudata caudata* (Sclater):

Formicivora grisea rufiventris Carriker

UPPER ORINOCO ANT BIRD

Auk, *53*, p. 316, 1936 (Cerro Yapacana, upper Orinoco, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Río Guainía region (opposite the mouth of the Casiquiare). [*Upper Orinoco, Venezuela.*]

See no. 83 of key (p. 698), ♀. Crown and back olive-brown, eyebrow and under parts orange-rufous.

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723 *Drymophila caudata caudata* (Sclater). A single female from the río San Miguel, southeastern Nariño, shows that this form occurs east of the Andes in Colombia.

723 Add before *Drymophila caudata hellmayri* Todd:

Drymophila caudata klagesi Hellmayr and Seilern
VENEZUELAN LONG-TAILED ANT-BIRD

Arch. Naturg., *78*, A, Heft 5, p. 127, 1912 (Los Palmales, "Bermúdez" = Sucre, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from Norte de Santander, east slope of the Eastern Andes (El Diamante, 21 km. north of Pamplona). [*Mountains of northern Venezuela.*]

724 *Cercomacra cinerascens cinerascens* (Sclater). Occurs in extreme eastern Colombia on the Río Guainía (opposite the mouth of the Casiquiare [Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 1 ♂, *ex* Dugand]).

725 Add before *Cercomacra serva serva* (Sclater):

* **Cercomacra nigrescens aequatorialis** Zimmer
EQUATORIAL ANT-BIRD

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 500, p. 15, 1931 (Lower Sumaco, eastern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Dutch and French Guiana southward to the middle Amazon and Matto Grosso. Eastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador southward to Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Tropical Zone east of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (río San Miguel, río Churuyaco). [*Eastern Ecuador and northern Perú.*]

See no. 49 of key (p. 695), ♂. Distinguishable from *Cercomacra serva* by having the under parts ashy grey instead of blackish grey, and by its longer tail, 59-63 vs. 55-58 mm.

See no. 88 of key (p. 699), ♀. Wing 60-65 mm. Forecrown, sides of head, lores, throat, breast and upper belly bright orange-rufous; back olive, wing light brown. Interscapular patch white.

726 *Pyriglena leuconota castanoptera* Chubb. This form, previously known in Colombia only from the head of the Magdalena Valley, occurs east of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (Cerro Pax, río Churuyaco).

727 Add before *Myrmoborus myotherinus elegans* (Sclater):

* **Myrmoborus leucophrys leucophrys** (Tschudi)
WHITE-BROWED ANT-CREEPER

Pithys leucophrys, Arch. Naturg., *10*, Bd. 1, p. 278, 1844 (Montaña de Vitoc, Perú).

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COLOMBIA.—Known only from east of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (río San Miguel, río Churuyaco). [*Western Venezuela, eastern Ecuador southward to Bolivia and western Brazil.*]

A male from Umbría, in its pale crown and upper parts, agrees best with *M. l. erythrophrys.*

727 Add before *Hypocnemis cantator saturata* Carriker:

* **Myrmoborus myotherinus napensis** Zimmer
NAPO BLACK-FACED ANT-CREEPER

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 545, p. 3, 1932 (Mouth of the Río Curaray, northeastern Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone east of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (río San Miguel). [*Eastern Ecuador, northern Perú.*]

729 Add before *Schistocichla schistacea* (Sclater):

Schistocichla leucostigma infuscata Todd
TONANTINS ANT-CATCHER

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, *40,* p. 166, 1927 (Tonantins, Río Solimões, Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Río Guainía (opposite the mouth of the Casiquiare). [*Northwestern Brazil, southwestern Venezuela.*]

The typical form has been recorded from the Venezuela-Brazil border (Sierra Imerí), a short distance to the southeast.

729 * *Sclateria naevia argentata* (Des Murs). The securing of specimens of this form in southeastern Nariño (río Churuyaco) extends its range in Colombia far to the westward. It was previously recorded from the upper Orinoco (Maipures) and the Amazon (Loretoyacu).

732 Add before *Myrmeciza hemimelaena hemimelaena* Sclater:

Myrmeciza pelzelni Sclater CREY-BELLIED ANT-CATCHER

Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., *15,* p. 283, 1890 (Marabitanas, Río Negro, northwestern Brazil).

Range of the species.—Known only from the region where the boundaries of Colombia, Venezuela, and Brazil adjoin in the upper Río Guainía-Río Negro area.

COLOMBIA.—The west bank of the Río Guainía opposite the mouth of the Casiquiare.

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734 For *Chamaeza brevicauda columbiana* Berlepsch and Stolzmann read:

Chamaeza campanisona columbiana Berlepsch and Stolzmann.

Turdus (*Chamaeza*) *brevicaudus* Vieillot (1818) is preoccupied by *Turdus brevicauda* Boddaert (1783). (See Peters, Cat. Bds. Wld., *7*, p. 244, 1951).

738 Add before *Phlegopsis erythroptera erythroptera* (Gould):

* **Phlegopsis barringeri** de Schauensee BARRINGER'S BARE-EYE

Not. Naturae, no. 241, p. 1, Nov. 1951 (Río Rumiyaco, southeastern Nariño, Colombia).

Range of the species.—Southeastern Colombia.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the type, an adult male from southeastern Nariño east of the Andes in the Tropical Zone (río Rumiyaco).

This stream, which flows into the río San Miguel from the north at about 0º 23' N., 77º 08' W., should not be confused with the río Rumiyaco in Putumayo, an affluent of the upper río Caquetá at 1º 05' N., 76º 42' W.

See no. 124 of key (p. 702). Add the paragraph:

Whole head black; back umber-brown with round warm buff spots..... *Phlegopsis barringeri* ♂

739 Add before *Myrmornis torquata* (Boddaert):

Myrmornis torquata stictoptera (Salvin)
RICHARDSON'S ANT-THRUSH

Rhopoterpe stictoptera, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., *1*, p. 32, 1893 (Santo Domingo, Nicaragua).

COLOMBIA.—Recorded from northern Chocó, the upper Sinú Valley and the middle Magdalena Valley (Unguía; Socarré; El Umbo [Western Boyacá]). [*Eastern Panamá; southern and eastern Nicaragua.*]

Peters (Cat. Bds. World, *7*, p. 256, 1951) rightly makes *stictoptera* a subspecies of *M. torquata*.

The male lacks the white border to the black throat and breast-patch found in the typical form, while the female is distinguishable from that of *torquata* by having the under wing coverts buff instead of white.

739 * *Grallaricula flavirostris flavirostris* (Sclater). Previously known in Colombia only from "Bogotá" and the Villavicencio region. Mr. Mena secured a specimen in southeastern Nariño (río San Miguel).

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741 Add before *Grallaria squamigera squamigera* Prévost and Des Murs:

* **Myrmothera campanisona signata** Zimmer
ECUADORIAN ANT-PITTA

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 703, p. 9, 1934 (San José, eastern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from east of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (río San Miguel, río Churuyaco). [*Eastern Ecuador, northeastern Perú.*]

743 *Grallaria hypoleuca castanea* Chapman. This form occurs on the east slope of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (río San Miguel). It was previously recorded in Colombia only from the head of the Magdalena Valley where the birds are actually intermediate between this race and *G. h. hypoleuca* of the Bogotá region.

744 Add before *Grallaria ruficapilla ruficapilla* Lafresnaye:

Grallaria ruficapilla nigro-lineata Sclater
MÉRIDA CHESTNUT-CROWNED ANT-PITTA

Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., *15*, p. 320 (in key), p. 321, 1890 (Mérida, Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Subtropical Zone on the east slope of the Eastern Andes in Norte de Santander (Pamplona). [*Andes of Táchira, Mérida and Trujillo, western Venezuela.*]

Differs slightly from *G. r. ruficapilla* by having the streaks below somewhat broader and blacker.

744 *Grallaria ruficapilla ruficapilla* Lafresnaye. This species occurs east of the Andes in southeastern Nariño. A single male from the río San Miguel is more heavily streaked below than more western birds and has the throat tinged rufous. In eastern Ecuador, however, specimens do not differ from Colombian birds from west of the Andes. A male from Pichincha, Ecuador, has a rufous throat, and another from Cerro Munchique has the throat tinged with this color. However, if all specimens from the Río San Miguel resemble my example, the race would be separable.

745 Add before *Grallaria perspicillata pallidior* (Todd):

* **Grallaria fulviventris fulviventris** Sclater
FULVOUS-BELLIED ANT-PITTA

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 26, p. 68, 1858 (Río Napo, eastern Ecuador).

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COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Tropical Zone at the eastern base of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (río San Miguel).

This race differs from *G. f. caquetae* by having the back dark greenish olive rather than brownish olive.

CONOPOPHAGIDAE

747 Line 18, for "inmature", read: immature.

RHINOCRYPTIDAE

749 Add before *Scytalopus unicolor latrans* Hellmayr:

* **Liosceles thoracicus erithacus** Sclater

WESTERN BELTED BABBLER

Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., *15*, p. 345, 1890 (Sarayacu, eastern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Tropical Zone at the eastern base of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (río San Miguel). [*Eastern Ecuador to Central Perú.*]

Differs from *dugandi* by having a paler and smaller chestnut pectoral patch which is not continued up the sides of the neck, and by having a darker brown belly.

750 Add before *Scytalopus latebricola latebricola* Bangs:

* **Scytalopus femoralis micropterus** (Sclater)

RUFOUS-VENTED BABBLER

Agathopus micropterus, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 26, p. 69, 1858 (Río Napo, eastern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Subtropical Zone on the east slope of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (Cerro Pax). [*Eastern Ecuador, northeastern Perú.*]

This race differs chiefly from *confusus* by its longer wing and tail.

COTINGIDAE

759 *Ampelion rubro-cristatus* (Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny). A pair was secured on Cerro Pax, southeastern Nariño. This common, wide ranging species had not been taken previously on the east slope of the Eastern Andes south of Cundinamarca.

761 *Pipreola riefferii riefferii* (Boissonneau). A series from Cerro Pax, southeastern Nariño, belongs to this form rather than to

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P. r. confusa Zimmer of eastern Ecuador. Previously known from the east slope of the Andes only from Choachí, Cundinamarca.

762 *Pipreola lubomirskii* Taczanowski. This species ranges east of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (Cerro Pax). It was previously known in Colombia only from the head of the Magdalena Valley.

763 For *Iodopleura isabellae* Parzudaki read:

Iodopleura isabellae isabellae Parzudaki

An east Brazilian race has been described by Todd (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., *63*, p. 6, 1950), who records the typical form from the Colombian side of the Río Vaupés (opposite Tauapunto).

764 *Laniocera hypopyrrha* (Vieillot). Recently recorded by Dugand from the base of the Macarena Mts. (río Guapaya). It was previously known in Colombia only from Guaicaramo, where the borders of Boyacá, Cundinamarca, Casanare and Meta come together.

766 Add before *Rhytipterna holerythra holerythra* (Sclater and Salvin):

Rhytipterna immunda (Sclater and Salvin)

CAYENNE MOURNER

Lipaugus immundus, Nomencl. Av. Neotrop., pp. 57, 159, 1873 (Oyapoc, Cayenne).

Range of the species.—French Guiana. Extreme eastern Colombia, northwestern Brazil in the Rio Negro region, and the south bank of the Amazon at Santarem.

COLOMBIA.—The Río Guainía region (opposite the mouth of the Casiquiare).

See no. 44 of key (p. 756). Above olive; breast grey, belly yellow.

This species bears a close resemblance to the flycatcher *Myiarchus cephalotes* and is easily confused with it. It differs by having the pileum almost the same color as the back, not darker; the grey of the breast darker, and less sharply defined from the yellow of the abdomen; and by having the upper part of the hind portion of the tarsus serrated.

766 *Lipaugus vociferans* (Wied). Occurs in the Río Guainía region (opposite the mouth of the Casiquiare [Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist, 6 ♂, 6 ♀, *ex* Phelps *in litt.* to Dugand]).

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767 *Pachyramphus versicolor versicolor* (Hartlaub). This species occurs east of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (río Churuyaco).

770 Line 19, for "Tris", read: This.

770 Add before *Platypsaris homochrous canescens* Chapman:

* **Pachyramphus albogriseus salvini** Richmond

SALVIN'S BECARD

Auk, *16*, p. 186, 1899 (Chusgón, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from a female from the Tropical Zone at the eastern base of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (río San Miguel). [*Eastern Ecuador, northern Perú.*]

PIPRIDAE

777 In key to Pipridae delete numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 and substitute the following:

1.	Crown and rest of head black or blue-black	*1-b*
	Crown yellow, orange, or red	*1-c*
	Crown blue or white	*5*
1-b.	Entire plumage blue-black, except for olive edgings to wings	*Xenopipo atronitens* ♂
	Entire plumage blue-black, except white throat and under tail-coverts.	*Corapipo leucorrhoa* ♂
1-c.	Mantle sky-blue; crown-patch red	*2*
	Mantle black	*3*
2.	Lower surface dull, sooty black; central tail-feathers elongated, pointed	*Chiroxiphia lanceolata* ♂
	Lower surface jet black; central tail-feathers normal	*Chiroxiphia pareola* ♂
3.	Sides of head black; a large patch on throat, and greater part of inner webs of remiges, yellow	*Masius chrysopterus* ♂
	Sides of head the same color as crown; throat and wings black	*4*
4.	Crown and sides of head red; thighs lemon yellow	*Pipra mentalis* ♂
	Crown and sides of head yellow or orange; thighs red	*Pipra erythrocephala* ♂

778 In key to Pipridae, under No. 12, third part, for "A yellow crown-spot", read: A yellow or orange-rufous crown-spot. Next line, for "head and neck dusky cinereous", substitute: crown and hindneck dusky cinereous.

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780 Add before *Piprites chloris tschudii* (Cabanis):

Piprites chloris chlorion (Cabanis) GREY-BREASTED MANAKIN

Hemipipo chlorion Arch. f. Naturg., *13*, (1), p. 234, 1847 (Cayenne).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Río Guainía opposite the junction of the Casiquiare. [*The Guianas, southern Venezuela (except the extreme southern tip of Territorio Amazonas on the Río Negro and the Sierra Imeri), northern Brazil eastward from the lower Rio Negro, southward to Maranhão.*]

Professor Dugand has examined specimens from this region in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History and finds that they are actually intermediate between *P. c. tschudii* and *P. c. chlorion*. Phelps and Phelps record birds from the Casiquiare and the Yavita-Pimichín Portage, quite near the border of Colombia, as *chlorion*.

Typical *chlorion* differs from the other two Colombian races by having the breast and belly grey. Apparently birds from the Guainía region have the grey somewhat shaded with yellowish.

A short distance to the south of the Guainía-Casiquiare junction examples approaching *tschudii* are found. See following entry.

780 *Piprites chloris tschudii* (Cabanis). Delete the localities "Bogotá" and Umbría. The Colombian and extralimital ranges should read:

COLOMBIA.—Known from a single specimen from the Rio Negro region (Macacuní). [*Extreme southern Venezuela, the upper Rio Negro region in northwestern Brazil, eastern Perú.*]

Comparison of specimens from Morelia and Río San Miguel, Colombia, and east Ecuador specimens from Avila, Río Suno, Churo Yaco with the type of *P. c. antioquiae* reveals that in their dark backs and brighter yellow under parts they are much closer to that form than they are to *tschudii* (topotype from Junín examined). Therefore, birds from near the base of the Andes should be at least provisionally referred to *antioquiae*, which is known from only a single specimen from west of the Andes. The range of *P. c. antioquiae* should therefore read:

COLOMBIA.—The lower Cauca Valley. East of the Andes in Caquetá and southeastern Nariño (La Frijolera; "Bogotá"; Morelia; río San Miguel). [*Eastern Ecuador.*]

784 *Xenopipo atronitens* Cabanis. Prof. Dugand informs me that this species occurs on the Río Guainía (opposite the mouth of the Casiquiare [Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 1 ♂]).

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785 Add before *Masius chrysopterus coronulatus* Sclater:

* **Masius chrysopterus pax** de Schauensee

CERRO PAX MANAKIN

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., *104*, p. 21, 1952 (Cerro Pax, southeastern Nariño, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the east slope of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (Cerro Pax, río San Miguel).

This subspecies is closest to *M. c. chrysopterus*, but differs from it by having the crest red instead of orange, and by having the yellow of the throat, wings and tail of a much deeper shade.

TYRANNIDAE

795 In key, under no. 50 *Myiarchus cephalotes*. Add footnote:

(2) The Cotinga, *Rhytipterna immunda* bears a very close resemblance to this species and is easily confused with it. It can be readily distinguished, however, by the serrations on the rear portion of the upper tarsus, which is smooth in *Myiarchus cephalotes*.

806 *Myiotheretes striaticollis striaticollis* (Sclater). This species occurs at the eastern base of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (río San Miguel).

806 *Ochthodiaeta fumigata fumigata* (Boissonneau). This species is found on the eastern slope of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (Cerro Pax).

807 *Ochthoeca fumicolor brunneifrons* Berlepsch and Stolzmann. Occurs on the eastern slope of the Andes in eastern Nariño (Páramo del Tábano) where G. González secured one specimen for the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales of Bogotá (Dugand, *in litt.*).

808 *Ochthoeca rufipectoralis obfuscata* Zimmer. This species occurs on the east side of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (Cerro Pax). Previously recorded in Colombia only from the Central and Western Andes.

808 *Ochthoeca cinnamomeiventris cinnamomeiventris* (Lafresnaye). Occurs on the east slope of the Andes in Nariño (río San Miguel). Previously reported from the eastern slope of the Andes only as far south as Chipaque, near Bogotá.

810 *Ochthoeca diadema gratiosa* (Sclater). Occurs on the eastern slope of the Andes in Nariño (Cerro Pax, río San Miguel, río Churuyaco). Previously reported in Colombia only from the Western and Central Andes.

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820 *Myiodynastes chrysocephalus minor* Taczanowski and Berlepsch. This species occurs east of the Andes in Nariño (Cerro Pax, río San Miguel, río Churuyaco). Like east Ecuadorian birds these specimens are less buffy, greyer on the breast than the average of birds from west of the Eastern Andes. Hellmayr states that western birds are larger than eastern ones, but I do not find this difference.

821 Add before *Myiozetetes cayanensis hellmayri* Hartert and Goodson:

Coryphotriccus parvus parvus (Pelzeln)
LESSER YELLOW-CROWNED FLYCATCHER

Pitangus parvus, Orn. Bras., *2*, pp. 111, 181, 1868 (Marabitanas, Rio Negro, northwestern Brazil).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Río Guainía (opposite the mouth of the Casiquiare [Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., ♂, 1 ?, *ex* Phelps *in litt.* to Dugand]). [*The Guianas; Brazil in the Rio Negro region; southern Venezuela.*]

827 Add before *Myiarchus apicalis* Sclater and Salvin:

* **Myiarchus cephalotes cephalotes** Taczanowski
TACZANOWSKI'S FLYCATCHER

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1879, p. 671 (Tambillo, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from east of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (Cerro Pax, río San Miguel, río Churuyaco). [*Eastern Ecuador and Perú.*]

829 *Contopus virens*. Mr. M. A. Carriker, Jr., in a letter to Professor Dugand says that he has taken two pairs of breeding birds at Nuqui, on the Chocó coast, thus establishing the fact that this species is resident in Colombia. They probably belong to the subspecies *sordidulus* Sclater. I have not seen the specimens.

829 *Contopus fumigatus ardosiacus* (Lafresnaye). This species occurs on the east face of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (Cerro Pax, río San Miguel).

830 *Empidonax traillii traillii* (Audubon). A specimen was taken at the eastern base of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (río San Miguel, Nov. 22).

830 Oberholser has described *Empidonax traillii zopholegus* (Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, *60*, p. 77, 1947, South Vancouver,

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British Columbia, Canada) as the bird of the Pacific coast of North America. He further records a winter specimen taken at Bonda (near Santa Marta), Colombia. The validity of the race remains to be confirmed.

835 *Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea pyrrhoptera* (Hartlaub). Occurs on the east side of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (Cerro Pax, río San Miguel, río Churuyaco).

835 *Myiophobus flavicans* (Sclater). Occurs on the eastern slope of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (Cerro Pax, río San Miguel).

842 Add before *Rhynchocyclus olivaceus aequinoctialis* (Sclater):

* **Rhynchocyclus olivaceus tamborensis** Todd

LEBRIJA FLAT-BILL

Ann. Carnegie Mus., *32*, art. 5, p. 297, Feb. 15, 1952 (El Tambor, Santander, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the valley of the Río Lebrija in the Tropical Zone (El Tambor).

This form is said to have the under parts brighter yellow, and the upper parts purer green than *R. o. bardus*. Our single specimen from El Tambor does not show these characters; in fact many specimens from the Pacific coast are brighter yellow below and purer green above than our specimen of *tamborensis*. Todd, however, has seven specimens of the latter, which in series may show the characters ascribed to the race.

843 *Ramphotrigon ruficauda* (Spix). Occurs in the Río Guainía region (opposite the mouth of the Casiquiare [Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 1 ♂, *ex* Dugand]).

847 Add before *Euscarthmornis granadensis granadensis* (Hartlaub):

Euscarthmornis granadensis andinus Todd

SANTANDER TODY-TYRANT

Ann. Carnegie Mus., *32*, art. 5, p. 298, Feb. 15, 1952 (La Pica, Santander, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Subtropical Zone on the west slope of the Eastern Andes in Santander and Norte de Santander (La Pica, Las Ventanas).

Mr. Todd would reject "Bogotá" as the type locality for *E. g. granadensis*, call all birds from the Eastern Andes *andinus*, and confine the range of *granadensis* to the Western and Central Andes. As we have birds from "Bogotá" and the Eastern Andes

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south of Bogotá with pure white loral region, I feel this course is inadmissible. I regard birds from Bogotá southward in the Eastern Andes, and those from the Central and Western Andes as inseparable, all belonging to typical *granadensis*. Mr. Todd's new race would appear to be the connectant between the buff-lored *lehmanni* of the Santa Marta Mts. and the white-lored *granadensis* of the rest of Colombia. It is said to have the buffy lores of the former but the grey breast of the latter, and to lack any suggestion of the greenish yellow tinge found on the under parts of *lehmanni*.

847 *Euscarthmornis granadensis granadensis* (Hartlaub). Occurs on the east slope of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (Cerro Pax).

847 *Poecilotriccus ruficeps ruficeps* (Kaup). Previously known in Colombia only from Norte de Santander to western Cundinamarca, specimens were secured in southeastern Nariño (Cerro Pax, río San Miguel, río Churuyaco).

849 Add before *Lophotriccus vitiosus affinis* Zimmer:

* **Lophotriccus pileatus hesperius** Todd

WESTERN HELMETED TYRANT

Ann. Carnegie Mus., *32*, art. 5, p. 300, Feb. 15, 1952 ("Heights of Caldas" = above Dagua, Dagua Valley, Department of Valle, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—The Western and Central Andes and the mountains of western Nariño (all localities not in the Eastern Andes found under *L. p. squamaecristae* should be transferred to this form).

I have no East Andean specimens of this species, therefore cannot comment as to its distinctness. Todd does not indicate which form is found on the Central Andes, but as our birds from this range do not differ from West Andean examples, they presumably are all referable to Todd's new form.

851 *Pseudotriccus ruficeps* (Lafresnaye). A female from southeastern Nariño (río Churuyaco) is the first specimen from the eastern slope of the Colombian Andes. The type from "Bogotá" quite possibly did come from the Eastern Andes and not, as suggested, from the Central Andes.

852 Add before *Euscarthmus meloryphus meloryphus* Wied:

* **Capsiempis flaveola flaveola** (Lichtenstein)

YELLOW TYRANT

Muscicapa flaveola, Verz. Dubl. Berliner Mus., p. 56, 1823 (Bahia, Brazil).

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COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Tropical Zone at the eastern base of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (río San Miguel). [*The Guianas, southern Venezuela, southward to Bahia, Bolivia and Paraguay.*]

855 *Mecocerculus stictopterus stictopterus* (Sclater). Occurs on the east slope of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (Cerro Pax).

857 *Elaenia albiceps griseogularis* Sclater. Occurs on the eastern slope of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (Cerro Pax).

857 *Elaenia chiriquensis albivertex* Pelzeln. Occurs on the eastern slope of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (Cerro Pax).

860 Add before *Myiopagis caniceps cinerea* (Pelzeln):

* **Myiopagis viridicata** subsp.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the east base of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (río San Miguel).

This species has not been taken before in Colombia east of the Andes. A single female is greener above, and has greyer side to the crown than either *M. v. accola* or *M. v. pallens*. It differs from *M. v. implacens* by having the back greener, the chest less grey and the sides of the crown not blackish, but greyish. More specimens will probably show it to belong to an undescribed race.

Previously the species was not known east of the Andes between southern Perú and southwestern Venezuela.

863 Delete from the Colombian list *Camptostoma obsoletum sclateri* (Berlepsch and Taczanowski). The record was based on a specimen in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia marked "Pasto". Subsequently Mr. Mena collected a specimen of this species in Nariño at Ancuya which proved to be inseparable from *C. o. caucae*.

863 Delete from the Colombian list *Camptostoma obsoletum napaeum* (Ridgway). Mr. William H. Phelps writes me that his record from "Colombia Oriental" (Lista Av. Venez., pt. 2, p. 203, 1950) is an error. It is quite probable, however, that the related form *C. o. venezuelae* Zimmer occurs in eastern Colombia along the lower Río Meta and on the western bank of the Orinoco.

864 *Tyranniscus cinereiceps* (Sclater). Prof. Dugand writes me that he has seen a specimen from Vereda Chicaque above Santandercito, 1800 m., Cundinamarca, in the collection of the Universidad Javeriana, Bogotá, thus extending the range of

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this species on the Eastern Andes 360 kilometers northward from Buenavista, Huila. This specimen has the wing 63, the tail 43 mm.

869 Add before *Mionectes striaticollis viridiceps* Chapman:

* **Mionectes striaticollis selvae** new subspecies

LA SELVA MIONECTES

TYPE.—♀ ad., A. N. S. P. no. 158,197, collected at La Selva, 2000 m., west slope of the Western Andes, Caldas, Colombia, by Kjell von Sneidern on January 7, 1946.

DESCRIPTION.—Differs from *M. s. viridiceps* Chapman, of Nariño and western Ecuador, by having the center of the belly much duller yellow, flanks more suffused with green; crown and nape plumbeous grey instead of green.

Differs from *M. s. columbianus* Chapman by having the throat and breast green finely striped with white instead of grey finely striped with white; belly yellow, flanks more heavily clouded with green.

MEASUREMENTS OF TYPE.—Wing 61, tail 44, culmen (from forehead) 14 mm.

RANGE.—Known only from the western slope of the Western Andes in Caldas.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.—*M. s. viridiceps*, COLOMBIA: ♀, La Guayacana. ECUADOR: ♂, ♀, Pagma Forest; ♀, Bucay; ♂ Zaruma; ♂, San Bartolo.

M. s. columbianus, COLOMBIA: 2 ♀, "Bogotá"; 4 ♂, 4 ♀, Tecbe, ♀, Laguneta; 4 ♂, La Candela; ♀, ♀, San Agustín; ♀, Buenavista (Huila); ♂, ♀, El Tambo (Cauca).

REMARKS.—Unfortunately, I have but a single specimen of this new race. It combines very neatly the characters of *viridiceps* and *columbianus*, as one would expect in birds from the region whence it came. It can be said of this form that it is exactly intermediate between the last mentioned two.

870 Todd has recently described *Mionectes olivaceus improvisus* (Ann. Carnegie Mus., *32*, art. 5, p. 304, Feb. 15, 1952 [Córdoba, Valle, Colombia]), as the form inhabiting the Tropical Zone of the Pacific coast of Colombia southward to Buenaventura. It is said to differ from *M. o. hederaceus*, of the Subtropical Zone of Pacific Colombia, by being duller in color. An examination of five specimens from eastern Panamá, and 45 from Pacific Colombia, both from the Tropical and Subtropical Zones, fails to reveal any constant difference.

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881 Before Family Corvidae add:

Family OXYRUNCIDAE — THE SHARPBILLS

The Family Oxyruncidae containing but one species (*Oxyruncus cristatus*) with six closely allied subspecies found at widely separated localities distributed from Costa Rica and eastern Panamá to southeastern Venezuela, British Guiana, northeastern and southeastern Brazil, and Paraguay, has not been recorded yet from Colombia. It should in all certainty be found here, however, since *O. c. brooksi* Bangs and Barbour has been recorded from the Panamanian side of Mt. Tacarcuna on the Colombian border.

The Sharpbills are superficially related to the Flycatchers (Tyrannidae) from which they can be recognized by their straight, sharp-pointed bill which is beset on the lores and forehead and under the chin by numerous small and short bristly feathers, and by the serration of the outer primary in the males.

Oxyruncus cristatus brooksi is green above, wing-coverts and tertials margined with yellow; crown with a partly concealed, bright red crest bordered by black on each side. The under parts are white with blackish spots, the sides of the body and under tail-coverts tinged with pale greenish yellow. Wing, 86-90; tail, 54-57; bill, 16-18 mm.

This bird will eventually be found on the Colombian slope of the Darién range, in the vicinity of Mt. Tacarcuna.

CORVIDAE

883 *Xanthoura yncas yncas* (Boddaert). Two males from the río San Miguel, southeastern Nariño, are the first to be taken on the east slope of the Andes. Birds from Munchique, etc., are inseparable from them.

884 *Cyanolyca viridi-cyana angelae* Salvadori and Festa. This species occurs on the eastern slope of the Andes in southeastern Nariño and in the headwaters of the Putumayo (río San Miguel).

Additional records.—Sibundoy Valley 2200 m. (Dugand, *in litt.*).

884 *Cyanolyca turcosa* (Bonaparte). Occurs on the east slope of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (río San Miguel).

TROGLODYTIDAE

887 In key to Troglodytidae, under no. 18, second paragraph, add at end of sentence: "or greyish brown".

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889 Same key, under no. 42, add the paragraph:

Wing 69-71 mm.; eyebrow white; crown and mantle olive-brown, lower mantle and rump tinged rufescent..... *Thryothorus nicefori*

890 *Cinnycerthia peruana bogotensis* (Matschie). Nine birds from southeastern Nariño (Cerro Pax, río San Miguel, río Churuyaco) are considerably darker than birds from west of the Western and Central Andes (*olivascens*) and agree better with *bogotensis,* heretofore known only from the western slope of the Eastern Andes in the Bogotá region (El Roble) and at Andalucía, Huila.

Material from this region is rather scanty and it is possible that with good series a race from east of the Andes could be differentiated by averaging even darker than *bogotensis.*

903 *Troglodytes solstitialis solstitialis* Sclater. Occurs on the east slope of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (Cerro Pax, río San Miguel).

905 *Henicorhina leucophrys leucophrys* (Tschudi). Occurs on the eastern slope of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (Cerro Pax, río San Miguel). Previously known on the east slope only from Chipaque, near Bogotá.

TURDIDAE

917 *Turdus fulviventris* Sclater. Occurs in southeastern Nariño at Cerro Pax.

919 *Turdus fuscater quindio* Chapman. This form occurs on the east slope of the Andes in southeastern Nariño and Putumayo (Cerro Pax).

Additional records.—Lake La Cocha 2800 m., Páramo del Tábano.

921 Delete from the Colombian list *Hylocichla minima bicknelli* Ridgway. This record refers to *H. m. minima.* It is quite probable, however, that *bicknelli* occurs in northeastern Colombia, as it is recorded by Phelps and Phelps from western Zulia and Táchira, Venezuela.

SYLVIIDAE

926 Add before *Polioptila schistaceigula* Hartert:

* **Microbates cinereiventris peruvianus** Chapman
EASTERN GREY-BREASTED ANT-WREN

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 86, p. 5, 1923 (La Pampa, Puno, southeastern Perú).

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COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Tropical Zone east of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (río Churuyaco). [*Eastern Ecuador to southeastern Perú.*]

A single example from the río Churuyaco agrees well with southeast Peruvian specimens. It differs from *M. c. cinereiventris* by lacking the dark postocular streak, and by having the pileum more rufescent.

VIREONIDAE

932 *Vireo olivaceus flavoviridis* (Cassin). A pair taken in southeastern Nariño (río San Miguel) July 7 and 11 are completing the post-nuptial moult. The race has previously been recorded in Colombia from August 12 to April 4.

937 *Smaragdolanius pulchellus eximius* (Baird). Occurs on the west slope of the Eastern Andes in Santander (Hacienda Santana, 300-600 m.) where it was secured by Carriker (Dugand, *in litt.*).

938 Add before *Cyclarhis gujanensis canticus* Bangs:

* **Smaragdolanius leucotis leucotis** (Swainson).

WHITE-EARED GREENLET

Malaconotus leucotis, Anim. Menag., p. 341, 1837 ("Africa" = Cayenne, *ex* Zimmer).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the eastern base of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (río San Miguel). [*The Guianas, southern Venezuela, northwestern Brazil, eastern Ecuador and Perú.*]

Differs from *S. l. mikettae* by having a whitish streak running from below the eye to the ear coverts, and by lacking the black posterior border to the yellow of the forehead, which continues backward over the yellow eyebrow.

COEREBIDAE

946 Add before *Diglossa caerulescens saturata* (Todd):

* **Diglossa glauca tyrianthina** Hellmayr

TYRIAN-BLUE DIGLOSSA

Nov. Zool., *35*, p. 266, 1930 (Lower Sumaco, eastern Ecuador).

Range of the species.—Southeastern Colombia to northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Subtropical Zone on the east slope of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (Cerro Pax). [*Eastern Ecuador.*]

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See no. 18 of key (p. 941). Change to read as follows:

18.	General plumage shining ultramarine blue, including forehead, wing 57-65 mm.....	*Diglossa indigotica*
	General plumage blue or dull blue, forehead and lores black, wing 57-61.5 mm.....	*Diglossa glauca*
	General plumage, including sides of head, dull bluish grey, forehead black, wing 66-75 mm.....	*Diglossa caerulescens*
	General plumage blue or dull blue, forehead and sides of head and chin black, wing 72-76 mm.....	*Diglossa cyanea*

957 *Conirostrum sitticolor sitticolor* Lafresnaye. Occurs on the east slope of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (Cerro Pax).

957 *Conirostrum cinereum fraseri* Sclater. Occurs on the east slope of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (Cerro Pax).

958 *Conirostrum albifrons atrocyaneum* Lafresnaye. Occurs on the east slope of the Andes in southeastern Nariño. Previously known in Colombia from the Western Andes and the mountains of western Nariño.

PARULIDAE

976 * *Basileuterus luteoviridis luteoviridis* (Bonaparte). Occurs on the eastern slope of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (Cerro Pax).

981 Add before *Basileuterus rivularis fulvicauda* (Spix):

Basileuterus rivularis motacilla Miller

TOLIMA FAWN-BELLIED WARBLER

Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, *65*, p. 16, Jan. 1952 (14 km. west of Coyaima, 450 m., Tolima, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone of the upper Magdalena Valley (Coyaima, Chicoral, Colombia 850 m. [Huila]).

This race is described as similar to *B. r. semicervinus* but lighter green above and paler below.

Specimens recorded from Sasaima and Boquerón de Melgar are probably referable to it.

981 * *Basileuterus rivularis fulvicauda* (Spix). Occurs at the eastern base of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (río San Miguel). The only previous Colombian records for this race were of not typical birds from "Bogotá" and the Macarena Mts.

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ICTERIDAE

981 William J. Beecher has written two interesting papers on American Orioles. They are entitled "Convergent Evolution in the American Orioles" (Wilson Bull., *62*, no. 2, pp. 51-86, 1950) and "Adaptations for Food-Getting in the American Blackbirds" (Auk, *68*, no. 4, pp. 411-440, 1951).

In the former he proposes to split the genus *Icterus* into two genera, —*Icterus* to include, among the Colombian species, *galbula, mesomelas, chrysater, nigrogularis, icterus* and *croconotus*, and *Bananivorus* to include *spurius, chrysocephalus* and *auricapillus*.

1001 *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* (Linnaeus). Professor Dugand informs me that two males and one female were recently collected from a large flock on the south bank of the Rio Apaporis (Soratama, opposite Laguna Uninaná, April 5).

THRAUPIDAE

1032 Add before *Tangara mexicana boliviana* (Bonaparte):

* **Tangara ruficervix taylori** (Taczanowski and Berlepsch)
TAYLOR'S TANAGER

Calliste taylori, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1885, p. 78 (Machay, eastern Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Tropical Zone east of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (río Churuyaco). [*Eastern Ecuador.*]

Distinguishable from *T. r. ruficervix* by its golden yellow rather than buffy cervical band which extends to the ear coverts.

1033 6th. line from bottom, for "Tood's", read Todd's.

1034 *Tangara gyrola catharinae* (Hellmayr). Two adult males from the río Churuyaco have wings of 75-76 mm. and belong to this form rather than to *parva* which has been recorded from Cuembí, 75 kilometers east of the río Churuyaco.

1037 *Tangara vassorii vassorii* (Boissonneau). This species occurs on the east slope of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (Cerro Pax, río Churuyaco).

1053 Add before *Chlorothraupis olivacea* (Cassin):

* **Chlorothraupis carmioli frenata** Berlepsch
PERUVIAN OLIVE TANAGER

Ornis, *14*, p. 349, 1907 (Marcapata, southeastern Perú).

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COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Tropical Zone at the eastern base of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (río Churuyaco). [*Central Perú to northern Bolivia.*]

A single specimen from the río Churuyaco greatly reduces the gap in the range between *C. c. lutescens* of eastern Panamá and the population of the present form heretofore known only as far north as Huanuco, Perú. The specimen is indistinguishable from Peruvian birds and shows no trace of a yellow eye-ring as found in *C. olivacea* from west of the Andes.

See no. 114 of key (p. 1013). Very similar to *C. olivacea*, but without a yellow eye-ring, only the lores yellow or olive-yellow.

Note. In some specimens of this species the throat is only very slightly yellower than the rest of the under surface.

1055 Add before *Tachyphonus surinamus brevipes* Lafresnaye:

* **Tachyphonus cristatus fallax** Zimmer

PERUVIAN ORANGE-CRESTED TANAGER

Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1304, p. 18, 1945 (Puerto Indiana, mouth of the Río Napo, Perú).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from the Tropical Zone east of the Andes in Putumayo and southeastern Nariño (río San Miguel, río Churuyaco). [*Eastern Ecuador, northeastern Perú.*]

This form differs from *T. c. cristatellus* by having the crest orange rather than scarlet, and the black coloring deeper. The female differs by having the lower breast and belly duller cinnamon.

Birds from Umbría and Rumiyaco, Putumayo, are intermediate between this form and *cristatellus*.

1061 *Sericossypha albo-cristata* (Lafresnaye). This species occurs in southeastern Nariño (Cerro Pax). Previously recorded on the east slope of the Eastern Andes only from as far south as Manzanares, Meta.

1064 *Cnemoscopus rubrirostris rubrirostris* (Lafresnaye). Occurs on the eastern slope of the Andes in southeastern Nariño (Cerro Pax).

1065 *Hemispingus melanotis melanotis* (Sclater). The specimen recorded from the río Churuyaco differs from Central Andean specimens by having the wings, tail and upper tail-coverts browner, and the under tail-coverts darker orange-rufous. Zimmer (Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1367, p. 18, 1947) found birds from Ambato and Baeza not to differ from *H. m. melanotis;* therefore, the name *stresemanni* Sztolcman and Domaniewski based on a young bird from Baños, very near Ambato, would not be applicable to birds from southeastern Nariño should the differences prove constant.

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FRINGILLIDAE

1076 Delete no. 82 of key. Change nos. 80 and 81 to read as follows:

80.	Bill black; wing-coverts and tertials edged pale grey.....	*Spermophila plumbea* ♂
	Bill yellow or orange-yellow; wing-coverts and tertials edged dark grey; median wing-coverts occasionally edged white.....	*81*
81.	Wing 60-66 mm.; tarsus 13-14 mm.	*Spermophila schistacea* ♂
	Wing 53-59 mm.; tarsus 15-17 mm.	*Spermophila intermedia* ♂

1077 Change nos. 93-99 to read as follows:

93.	Wing 59-64 mm.; tarsus 13-14 mm.	*Spermophila schistacea* ♀
	Wing-tarsus proportion different...	*94*
94.	Center of belly whitish, breast pale brownish in contrast, with little, if any, yellowish tinge.....	*95*
	Under parts brownish to yellowish, with little or no contrast between breast and center of belly.	*98*
95.	Back brown with little or no olivaceous tinge.....	*96*
	Back with an olivaceous tinge.....	*Spermophila luctuosa*, or *bouvronides* ♀ ♀
96.	Culmen comparatively straight; feet pale	*97*
	Culmen more curved; feet dark....	*Spermophila obscura obscura*
97.	Wing coverts conspicuously pale edged; breast pinkish buffy.....	*Spermophila plumbea* ♀
	Wing coverts not pale edged; under parts without pinkish buff tinge	*Spermophila lineola* ♀
98.	Under parts distinctly yellowish....	*99*
	Under parts not distinctly yellowish	*99 b*
99.	Depth of bill at nostril about 6 mm.	*Spermophila nigricollis* ♀
	Depth of bill at nostril about 8 mm.	*99 a*
99 a.	Under parts strongly yellowish.....	*Spermophila aurita* ♀
	Under parts more buffy.....	*Spermophila intermedia* ♀
99 b.	Under parts brownish, with no buffy or rufescent tinge.....	*99 c*
	Under parts buffy or slightly rufescent.....	*99 d*
99 c.	Depth of bill 6-6.5 mm.; feet pale; under parts brownish to greyish brown.....	*Spermophila obscura haplochroma*
	Depth of bill 7.5-8 mm.; feet black; under parts rather dark brown..	*Spermophila americana* ♀

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99 d. Bill 8-8.5 mm., maxilla rather straight..... *Spermophila castaneiventris* ♀
Bill 7-7.5 mm., maxilla strongly curved..... *Spermophila minuta* ♀

1086 Add before *Spiza americana* (Gmelin):

Tiaris bicolor huilae Miller HUILA GRASSQUIT

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., *65*, p. 14, January 1952 (5 km. north of Villavieja, 420 m., Huila, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—Tropical Zone in the upper Magdalena Valley in southern Tolima and Huila (Chicoral, Villavieja).

Our only Colombian specimen is a male from Ibagué, Tolima, which in no way differs from specimens in comparable plumage from Grenada, Barbados, etc.

1086 *Spiza americana* (Gmelin). Beecher (Auk, *68*, p. 431, 1951) has shown that this genus should be removed from the Fringillidae to the Icteridae.

1086 *Spermophila*. A number of changes will be found in this genus. The explanation for them will be given in a review of the genus *Spermophila* which I have just completed, and will be published in the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, vol CIV, 1952, probably in the autumn.

1086 Through the kindness of the American Museum of Natural History, the Carnegie Museum, the Chicago Natural History Museum, the Museum of Comparative Zoology, and the United States National Museum I have been able to examine considerable material belonging to what I have called *Spermophila intermedia* and its races and *Spermophila incerta*. I now find that specimens cited under the above headings must be revised. They actually belong to two species, — *schistacea, incerta,* and *longipennis* pertaining to one group and *intermedia, bogotensis,* and *agustini* to another. Although superficially similar, there are four infallible characters by which the two groups may be distinguished. They are the following.

Schistacea: upper mandible shallow, about 3 mm.; wing long, 60 mm. or more; tarsus short, 14 mm. or less; feet dark, claws pale.

Intermedia: upper mandible deep, about 4½ mm.; wing short, under 60 mm.; tarsus long, 15 mm. or more; feet and claws brown.

Therefore, delete *Spermophila intermedia intermedia* (p. 1086) and all of p. 1087, and substitute the following:

* **Spermophila schistacea schistacea** Lawrence
SLATE-COLORED SEEDEATER

Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., 7, p. 474, 1862 (Lion Hill, Panamá Railroad).

Range of the species.—From southwestern Costa Rica and Panamá southward to western Ecuador; across northern Colombia through Venezuela to the Guianas and southward to northeastern Brazil. Northern Bolivia.

COLOMBIA.—From southwestern Bolívar eastward to the west slope of the Eastern Andes in Norte de Santander (Quimarí; Las Ventanas). [*Eastern Panamá westward to the Canal Zone.*]

* **Spermophila schistacea incerta** (Riley)
ECUADORIAN SLATE-COLORED SEEDEATER

Sporophila incerta, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 27, p. 213, 1914 (Gualea, western Ecuador).

COLOMBIA.—The Pacific slope from the headwaters of the Río San Juan southward into Nariño (Santa Cecilia, Malaguita; río Perlasiví). [*Northwestern Ecuador.*]

Spermophila schistacea longipennis (Chubb)
LONG-WINGED SEEDEATER

Sporophila longipennis, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9), 7, p. 193, 1921 (Mt. Roraima, "British Guiana" = Venezuela).

COLOMBIA.—Known only from east of the Andes at the base of the Macarena Mts. (río Dudita). [*Central Venezuela eastward to the Guianas, northwestern Brazil in the Rio Branco region and the south bank of the Amazon in the vicinity of Belém.*]

* **Spermophila intermedia intermedia** (Cabanis)
GREY SEEDEATER

Sporophila intermedia, Mus. Hein., 1, p. 149, 1851 (Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, *ex* Phelps and Phelps).

Range of the species.—Colombia eastward across Venezuela to Trinidad and British Guiana.

COLOMBIA.—The Caribbean coast region from the lower Sinú to Dibulla; the lower Magdalena Valley. East of the Andes from the Zulia Valley southward to Meta, thence eastward to the Orinoco (Montería, Lorica, Puerto Zapote, Turbaco, Molinero; Ciénaga, Tucurinca, Fundación, Dibulla; Algodonal, Gamarra, Aguachica; Cúcuta; "Bogotá"; Buenavista [Meta], Villavicencio, Peralonso, Puerto López; Maipures). [*Venezuela, Trinidad, western British Guiana.*]

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* **Spermophila intermedia bogotensis** Gilliard
COLOMBIAN GREY SEEDEATER

Auk, *63*, no. 4, p. 572, 1946 (Lomitas, "Cauca" [error = Valle], Western Andes of Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—The western slope of the Western Andes and the Pacific coast in the lower Río San Juan and the Dagua Valley. The Cauca Valley from Popayán northward to Dept. Antioquia (Malaguita, Atuncela, Lomitas, La Cumbre, San Antonio, Cali; Popayán, "east of Palmira" [= Miraflores] 2250 m., Media Luna, Salento, Medellín, ? Puerto Berrío).

Birds from "east of Palmira" 2250 m. and Media Luna are intermediate between this form and the next.

* **Spermophila intermedia agustini** de Schauensee
SAN AGUSTÍN GREY SEEDEATER

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, *99*, p. 121, 1947 (San Agustín, Huila, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—From the head of the Magdalena Valley northward to Honda (San Agustín, La Candela, Buenavista [Huila], below Andalucía, Chicoral, Mariquita, Honda, "Bogotá").

Birds from Honda are somewhat darker than birds from the head of the Magdalena Valley and show an approach to *bogotensis*.

1088 Add before *Spermophila plumbea whiteleyana* Sharpe:

Spermophila plumbea colombiana Sharpe
MAGDALENA SEEDEATER

Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., *12*, p. 99, 1888 ("Bogotá" — I suggest Volador, 30 km. west of Simití, southeastern Bolívar, Colombia).

COLOMBIA.—The southern Santa Marta region southward in the Magdalena Valley to southeastern Bolívar (San José, Atánques; Volador).

Birds from west of the Eastern Andes in Colombia, whence they have not been previously recorded, differ from birds from La Colorada and British Guiana by having more white on the throat, which is sharply defined from the darker grey breast, thus agreeing well with the description of *colombiana*.

1090 For *Spermophila lineola* (Linnaeus) read:

* **Spermophila lineola** × **restricta**

Delete the original reference. The extralimital range should read: [*Venezuela, the Guianas, northern and western Brazil, northeastern Perú, eastern Ecuador.*]

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Birds from the Río Dudita probably belong to this form. I regard birds from the above area as hybrids between *S. lineola* and *S. restricta*.

1090 For *Spermophila bouvronides* (Lesson) read:

* **Spermophila lineola restricta** (Todd) TODD'S SEEDEATER

Sporophila lineola restricta, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, *30*, p. 128, 1917 (Gamarra, Magdalena, Colombia).

Delete range of the species. Delete the locality río Dudita.

1104 *Atlapetes brunnei-nucha brunnei-nucha* (Lafresnaye). It is quite probable that South American birds are separable from those of Central America. The former seem to have a well developed yellowish line separating the chestnut crown from the black sides of the head, while in a series of birds from Honduras this line is virtually absent. I have seen very little topotypical Mexican material, but if birds from there are like those from Honduras then South American birds could be called *A. b. frontalis* (Tschudi, Arch. Naturg., *10*, (1), p. 289, 1844, Perú).